THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 71. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle of Sedan.

King William's Account

His Letter to the Queen.

Scenes in Paris.

The Universal Stampede

THE PRUSSIANS AT ORLEANS.

Reported Entrance of the City by King William's Troops—Its Situation and History.

A cable telegram from Tours gives currency to the rumor that the Prussians have entered the important city of Orleans.

This city is the capital of the department of Loiret, and is situated on the right bank of the Loire, which is here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, sixty-five miles in a direct line S. S. W. from Paris, and seventy-five and a half by railway. The population in 1862 was 50,798. It is a very ancient city, and is in general but illy built, but there are several fine public squares, gardens, and promenades. It was to make room for these that portions of the ancient fortifications were demolished. The most prominent building is the Cathedral or Church of St. Croix, which was begun in the thirteenth century, and was partly destroyed by the Huguenots. In the reign of Henry IV the work of reconstructing it upon a new plan was begun, and this has only lately been completed.

The old city hall, now used as a museum, is a building of the fifteenth century. The old houses of Agnes Sorel and Francis I may here be seen, and attract much attention from strangers. A branch of the Bank of France is established in Orleans, the operations of which are very large. It has an academy of sciences, belles-letters, and arts, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, a theatre, and it is the seat of an *Academie Universitaire* for the departments of Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire. Its manufactures are extensive, and embrace hosiery, cotton and woolen blankets, pottery ware, vinegar, saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and there is considerable commerce in wine, brandy, and vinegar.

The city is built on the ruins of the ancient *Genabum*, which was taken and destroyed by Cæsar, and rebuilt and embellished by Aurelius, when it became *Aurelianum*. When Attila and the Huns appeared before its walls it was rescued by the prayers of its Bishop, Anianus (St. Aignan) and the intervention of the Roman General Aetius. It was conquered by Clovis in 496, and under his successors was the capital of one of the Frankish kingdoms. In 856 and 865 it was pillaged by the Northmen. It was the capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and Louis the Fat was crowned here in 1108. The University was established in 1306. Since the time of Philip of Valois it has been capital of a duchy which was conferred successively on various members of the royal family, who thus became Dukes of Orleans.

The city took the side of the French kings in the long wars with the English, and in 1428 it sustained a long siege of six months from the armies of that nation under Salisbury, and from which it was rescued by the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc.

The States-General convened here in 1560, and eleven councils have since successively met in the city. In 1562 the stronghold was seized by the Calvinists, who pillaged the city, and in the following year these, in turn, were besieged by the Roman Catholics under the Duke of Guise, who died before the walls, murdered by Poltrot de Mere. It was held against the king during the war of the Fronde in 1652 by the Duchess of Montpensier, the daughter of Gaston of Orleans. Orleans was the birthplace of Robert, King of France, of Pothier, and of Petit the physician.

SEDAN.

King William's Letter to Queen Augusta Describing the Great Battle.

VENDRESSE, South of Sedan, Sept. 3.—You already know through my three telegrams the entire extent of the great historical event which has just happened. It is like a dream, though one has seen it unroll itself hour by hour.

When I reflect that after one great and successful war I could expect nothing more famous during my reign, and when now I see it followed by this act forming part of the world's history, I bow myself before God, who alone has chosen me, my army, and my allies to accomplish it, and has appointed us the instruments of His will. Only in this sense can I comprehend the work, in order with humility to praise God's guidance and grace.

Now for a picture of the battle and its consequences in very brief form.

On the evening of August 31 and the morning of the 1st inst. the army had reached the prescribed positions round Sedan. The Bavarians formed the left wing, near Bazeilles, on the Meuse; next them were the Saxons, towards Mencelle and Dalgny; the Guards were still marching towards Givonne, and the 5th and 11th Corps were towards St. Menges and Fleigneux.

As the Meuse here makes a sharp bend, no corps was posted between St. Menges and Douchery, but at the latter place were Wurtembergers, who also covered the rear against sallies from Mezieres. Count Stolberg's Cavalry Division were in the plain of Douchery as the right wing. In the front, opposite Sedan, were the rest of the Bavarians.

The battle began, in spite of a thick fog, at Bazeilles quite early in the morning, and by degrees a very hot fight developed itself, in which house by house had to be taken, this lasting almost the whole day. Scholer's Erfurt Division (4th Corps of the Reserve) were obliged to take part. When at 8 o'clock I reached the front before Sedan, the great battery was beginning its fire against the fortifications. At all points there now broke out a hot artillery fire, which lasted for hours, and during which ground was gradually gained on our side. The villages above named were taken.

Very deep ravines with woods made the advance of the infantry difficult, and favored the defense. The villages Illy and Floiry were taken, and by degrees the circle of fire drew closer and closer round Sedan. It was a grand sight from our position, on a commanding height behind the beforementioned battery, to look beyond the village of Frenois over Point Torey. The vehement resistance of the enemy commenced gradually to slacken, as we could perceive by the broken battalions, which hastily retreated from the woods and villages. Their cavalry endeavored to attack several battalions of our 5th Corps, who, however, maintained their position excellently. The cavalry galloped through the spaces between the battalions, then turned round, and went back the same way, this being repeated three times by different regiments, so that the field was strewn with corpses and horses. All this we could see perfectly well from our standpoint. I cannot yet learn the number of this regiment.

When the retreat of the enemy at all points became a flight, and all, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, pressed into the town, and its immediate vicinity, and when no indication yet presented itself of the intention of the enemy to extricate himself from this hopeless position by a capitulation, nothing remained but to bombard the town with the beforementioned battery. After it had in twenty minutes set fire to the town at several points, which with the many burning villages over the whole battle-field made a terrible impression, I ordered a suspension of the firing, and sent Lieutenant-Colonel von Brousart, of the general staff, with a white flag, to propose the capitulation of the army and fortress. He was met by a Bavarian officer, who informed me that a French *parlementaire* with a white flag had announced himself at the gate. Lieutenant-Colonel von Brousart was admitted, and on asking for the Commander-in-Chief he was unexpectedly led before the Emperor, who wished immediately to hand him a letter for me. The Emperor asked what kind of proposal he brought, and being told a summons for the surrender of the army and fortress, he replied that he must refer on this point to General de Wimpffen, who had just assumed the command in lieu of the wounded MacMahon, and that he would now send his Adjutant, General Reille, with the letter to myself. It was 7 o'clock when Reille and Brousart came to me, the latter a little in advance; and it was first through him that I learned with certainty the presence of the Emperor. You may imagine the impression this made upon all of us, but particularly on myself. Reille sprang from his horse and gave me the letter of the Emperor, adding that he had no other commission. Before I opened the letter, I said to him, 'But I demand, as the first condition, that the army lay down its arms.' The letter begins thus, '*N'ayant pas pu mourir a la tete de mes troupes, je depose mon epee a les pieds de votre Majeste,*' leaving all the rest to me.

My answer was that I deplored the manner of our meeting, and begged that a plenipotentiary might be sent with whom we might conclude the capitulation. After I had given the letter to General Reille I spoke a few words with him as an old acquaintance, and so this act ended. I gave Moltke powers to negotiate, and I directed Bismarck to remain behind in case political questions should arise. I then rode to my carriage and drove here, greeted everywhere along the road with the loud hurrahs of the troops, who were marching up and everywhere singing the national hymn. It was deeply touching. Candles were lighted everywhere, so that we were driven through an impoverished illumination. I arrived here at 11 o'clock and drank with those about me to the prosperity of an army which had accomplished such feats.

As on the morning of the 2d I had received no news from Moltke respecting the negotiations for the capitulation which were to be carried on in Donchery, I drove to the battle-field, according to agreement, at 8 o'clock, and met Moltke, who was coming to obtain my consent to the proposed capitulation, and told me, at the same time, that the Emperor had left Sedan at 5 o'clock in the morning and had come to Donchery. As he wished to speak to me, and as there was a chateau and park in the neighborhood I chose this for our meeting. At 10 o'clock I reached the height before Sedan. Moltke and Bismarck appeared at 12 with the capitulation duly signed. At 1 o'clock I started again with Fritz, escorted by the cavalry staff. I alighted before the chateau, where the Emperor came to meet me. His visit lasted a quarter of an hour. We were both much moved at meeting again under such circumstances. What my feelings were, considering that I had seen Napoleon only three years before at the summit of his power, is more than I can describe.

After this meeting, from half-past 2 to half-past 7 o'clock, I rode past the whole army before Sedan.

The reception given me by the troops, the meeting with the Guards, now decimated—all this I cannot describe to-day. I was much touched with so many proofs of love and devotion.

Now, farewell, with a heart deeply moved at the conclusion of such a letter. WILHELM.

Another Account of the Battle—Description by a Distinguished Officer.

The following description of this great battle is from the pen of a distinguished general officer, who was on the spot and saw both camps, and was in communication both with the Emperor and the King:—

It is difficult to comprehend an event so extraordinary as that which has just occurred under the walls of Sedan, where an army, supported by a fortress, has been compelled to surrender without knowing the consequences that have led to it. These circumstances I will endeavor to relate. After the battle of Mars la Tour, Marshal Bazaine, remaining master of the field, was obliged to draw back towards Metz for supplies of food and ammunition. But the Prussian army, largely reinforced, again fell upon, and after several fights glorious for the French army, threatened to cut off its retreat. Marshal MacMahon, whose army was in course of formation at the camp of Chalons, resolved to advance to the assistance of Marshal Bazaine, and though he was fully conscious of the bold character of such an attempt in the presence of the great force which under the Crown Prince was marching towards Paris, and which could turn upon his flank while those before Metz might attack him in front, yet he determined to proceed to the assistance of the army in Metz. He directed his march from Rheims to Rethel, and thence to Stenay. Upon arriving at Chene-le-Populeux he learnt that the vanguard of the Crown Prince had been perceived, and that already the heads of his columns were engaging the corps of General Douay and DeFailly. He at once ordered a movement in retreat towards Mezieres, for had he been cut off from that town he would have no means of feeding his army. The movement had already commenced when a despatch arrived during the night from Paris which compelled him to persevere in a march which ultimately became fatal to him. The French army continued to advance, and a portion had already crossed the Meuse to Mouzon when the corps of Generals De Failly and Douay, which remained upon the left bank, were furiously attacked, and retired in disorder after a fight of some duration. Marshal MacMahon then recognized for the second time the extreme difficulty of his task in seeking to reach Metz, and perceived the necessity of abandoning the project. He gave an order to fall back towards Sedan, and although worn out with fatigue, the troops marched a portion of the night of the 30-31st of August, and upon arriving near Sedan the 12th Corps had to stand an engagement, the entire advantage of which remained with it. But during that time the Prussian army effected the passage across the Meuse above and below Sedan, and began to crown the heights which overlooked the town. It may not be uninteresting to note here that Sedan is a fortified place, but commanded by hills and incapable of resisting modern artillery. The approaches are undefended by works or advanced forts, as at Metz and many other places. Then, again, the armament of the place was very incomplete, and the supply of provisions and ammunition very deficient. On the next day, September 1, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French army was attacked upon its right and left simultaneously. The right of the position was held by the corps Ducrot and Lebrun; the left by the corps De Wimpffen and Douay. Marshal MacMahon immediately mounted his horse and rode to the most advanced points of attack in order to reconnoitre the positions. The Emperor, to whom he had sent an intimation of what was going on, also mounted and left the town, when he met the Marshal, who was being led away in an ambulance wagon, wounded in the left thigh by the bursting of a shell. The command had been taken by Gen. De Wimpffen, as the senior. The fight was energetically sustained for several hours, but towards 2 P. M. the troops were repulsed and drew back into the town, the streets of which soon became encumbered with chariots, artillery wagons and infantry and cavalry soldiers, all in the greatest confusion. The Emperor, on repairing to the battlefield, went at first towards General Lebrun's corps, at Balan, where the engagement was very warm, and thence towards the centre, encouraging the troops by his presence, and displaying the greatest coolness amid the projectiles which fell around him. After remaining four hours on the field, and after traversing the points where the danger was greatest, he returned to the town and reported to Marshal MacMahon. Wishing afterwards to go out again, he could not get through the streets, as they were so blocked up, and was obliged to remain at a spot where the shells were hailing on the town, kindling several fires, striking wounded men in the houses, scattering death in the streets, and falling on dense masses of men heaped one upon the other. General Gayor de Lespars was killed at that moment in the street. Obliged to remain in town, the Emperor installed himself at the Sub-Prefecture, situated in the centre of the front of the Place. Several shells came bursting on the roof and in the court of this residence, where the commandants of the different corps soon arrived, announcing that resistance was becoming impossible. Their soldiers, after having bravely fought almost the whole day, attacked on all sides, were retiring towards the town, and were crowded against each other in the streets and fortresses. Confusion soon prevailed and all movement became impossible. The Prussian shells were falling in this human flood, carrying death at every stroke, and the walls of the town ramparts, far from sheltering the army, had become the cause of its loss. Perceiving, then, the impossibility of effectual resistance, a parley had to be demanded, and a white flag was hoisted on the top of the fortress towards 5 P. M. At that moment the Prussian army, more than 250,000 strong, had narrowed its circle; a formidable artillery occupied all the heights commanding the town, and its infantry had been able to advance as far as glacis of the place. It became useless, therefore, to prolong resistance, the sole result of which would be to massacre our soldiers, and everybody was constrained to accept the capitulation. General de Wimpffen came to inform the Emperor of the result of this deliberation, and to tell him that he alone could obtain better conditions for the army. The King, in fact, had offered the Emperor an interview, which was held about 7 o'clock, in a chateau near Sedan. Although it was said that if the conditions were not accepted by 9 o'clock hostilities would recommence, the interview was delayed until the conditions of the capitulation had been accepted by General de Wimpffen.

SCENES IN PARIS.

How it Feels to be in a Beleaguered City—The Stampede to Foreign Parts.

Paris. Cor. (Sept. 8) London Times.

The attitude of Paris is very strange. One may guess, but it is impossible to predict what the end will be. No Frenchman here can look another in the face and admit the possibility of a peace on terms which would be humiliating to the nation, and yet when one asks—Are they prepared to fight? Are they prepared to hold out? One is met with looks of perplexity, if not dismay. The circular of M. Jules Favre breathes the only language which the republic dare hold, and it is received with marked applause not only by Republicans, but even by Imperialists. In the present temper of the people the republic dare not speak other than thus bravely; but it is impossible not to ask, Is the circular of the Foreign Minister anything more than a profession, and will its firm language be sustained by determined acts? What are we to think of the manifestoes of a war ministry without a Ministry of War? We all know that General Leflo has been appointed Minister of War, but he has not yet appeared—no one seems to know where he is. You are complaining in England of the absence of your Ministers from London. What will you say to the absence of the Minister of War from Paris? This is the fourth day since the proclamation of the republic. Need is so urgent just now that days here may be counted as weeks—and lo! there is no Minister of War. It is almost incredible, and it is certainly not reassuring. No wonder at the attitude which I find almost universal—among the well-informed and the ill-informed alike. It is perfectly represented in two little articles which appeared side by side in one of the most popular newspapers here. In the first and foremost was the talk of firecaters. It was full of brave words. The Parisians were ready for any sacrifice. They would burn Paris. The article was headed "Brulons Moscou." They would defeat these advancing Germans, who showed all the daring and the skill of the First Napoleon when he invaded Russia, by the same tactics by which the Russians discomfited the Grand Army. Impossible to use braver words or to show a more gallant front. But the next article contains a complaint that England does not intervene for the benefit of France. I think I have seen something of the same sort in a street row—where a combatant doubles his fist and squares at the approaching enemy with unmistakable boldness, but at the same time with his elbow nudges timorously a friend behind him and murmurs in an undertone, "Why the deuce don't you back me? It will be your turn next."

Meanwhile the Prussians are fast coming to Paris, and I must tell you of the "skedaddle" of nearly all foreigners. Their position was becoming rather uncomfortable here in many ways. One is besieged by beggars on every side—some of them crippled and really objects of pity, but many of them quite the reverse, and all assailing the street passengers with a pertinacity which has something of menace in it. The prisoners have been let loose, and the riff-raff of St. Lazare are down upon the Boulevards. They are all the bolder in their operations inasmuch as there are no police. The detested sergens-de-ville have been disbanded, and it is only to-day that the Prefect of Police has announced that a substitute is to be found for them in a body of men to be called Guardians of the Public Peace. It will take some time to organize these Guardians, and in the meantime Paris is at the mercy of vagabonds. I have twice lately gone in the middle of the night to post letters at the General Post Office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, which you know is an abominable locality in the midst of narrow filthy streets. There were no cabs to be seen; it was easier to walk than to hunt for a cab; I took short cuts through by-streets, but if ever I have to go again I shall eschew the short cuts. I did not at all like the look of the gentry I saw, and if these vagabonds, who may now by the new law arm themselves as they will, make the foreign visitors to Paris rather uneasy, still more are their fears increased when they hear of popular meetings held in the back slums of Paris in opposition to the Republic as at present constituted. The press with a subservience—or shall we call it a royalty?—of which we had examples enough under the Imperial rule, suppresses the truth as to these meetings; but it admits that there have been assemblages and resolutions passed, of which it would afflict them to give an account at this moment, when harmony is essential to the salvation of the country. So, what with beggars and roughs let loose upon the streets; what with fear of the true Reds rising against the established Government; and what with an unpleasant feeling as to the range of a shell from the Prussian guns, foreigners have been rushing from Paris, and the railways have been choked with them.

You will have heard of the crowds of passengers on the Great Northern line, but friends of mine who have seen it tell me that the crush at the stations of the Western and Southern Railways is still worse. The people rush there with all their baggage, and the railways now, though willing to take the passengers, refuse the baggage. They are short of rolling stock, which is used for the service of the army. Some of the people who go to the station with their baggage are obliged to return contentedly, unable to stir without these *impedimenta*. I am told by one who saw it, that at 11 o'clock last night there was a regular encampment all about the station of the South, and this, too, in the rain. There were hundreds of carriages, cabs, and vans piled with luggage. Some of them had been waiting since 6 o'clock that evening—five hours. People in the cabs and vans were trying to sleep—for the doors of the station were shut against them—and they would have to make a night of it. Besides this, there were loads of luggage and furniture laid out upon the streets, and hundreds of people encamped in the open streets, among their household goods. The people thus waiting had come so far—it is an out-of-the-way station—that it did not seem for most of them to be worth while to go back. "They were nearly French," said my friend who saw them, "and of all the assemblages I ever saw this was the most miserable—wet and weary and hungry, and not knowing how long they would have to wait for the doors to open."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

MACMAHON'S LAST BATTLE.

A French officer escaped to Belgium says:—

"To relate what MacMahon did is impossible—steel, fire, melted metal, explosive balls, and I don't know what other infernal mixtures the Prussians there made use of for the first time, appeared to stream off or to rebound from him like hail from a roof. He went to the front seeking death. 'Leave me, my friends,' he said to us all, who sought to prevent him from going forward, 'let me show those kings, those princes who hide behind their masses of men, that a marshal of France knows how to fight, and, when beaten, how to die.' And he smiled upon us a sad smile, which made us weep, and redoubled our rage. Ah, miserable! We kill, we massacre, and the living appear to spring up from the dead, which we heap around us. We climbed a little mountain of dead bodies that we might reckon how long the butchery would last. My sabre, broken and reeking, fell from my hands when I saw what masses we had still to deal with. The plain, the horizon, was black with dust. We were but ants in a large ant-hill. 'Marshal,' I said, 'We have at least 200,000 men before us.' 'No,' he replied, gently, 300,000.' At that moment a cloud passed before my eyes and we went mad. We regained our senses only when we found ourselves beyond the hordes of Uhlans who attacked us. We had been fortunate enough to reach the Belgian frontier. We were safe, but at what a sacrifice."

THE EMPEROR'S CALCULATION.

A captain of the 48th (French) Regiment writes that before the battle of Sedan he received orders, in case of defeat, to save as many of his men as he could by retiring to Belgium. This shows that the Emperor's calculation was to economize as many Praetorians as possible for his own use against his people at the close of the war. I have observed that from the very moment that Marshal MacMahon withdrew his army from Chalons and marched to the Ardennes, every military writer in the English papers declared that it was madness, and predicted exactly what has happened, namely, that he would be surrounded and overwhelmed by superior Prussian forces. Here is the explanation as given by M. Texier, in the *Siecle*, of the disastrous movement which cost MacMahon his reputation, and probably his life.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Reported Prussian Reverse.

The New Peace Movement.

Bismarck and Favre.

ITALIAN UNITY ACCOMPLISHED.

The Occupation of Rome.

The Papal Legions Disbanded.

The Revolution Complete.

Entire Losses Trifling.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Prussian defeat is obscurely reported as having occurred at Athis.

Arrest of a Spy.

The private secretary of Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy.

The New Peace Project.

The *Standard* says:—"Negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles have already been arranged by Bismarck and Jules Favre, and the details are now under discussion."

Another journal reports that thus far the only question discussed is who can ratify on the French side.

The American Ambulance Corps.

The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps is of incalculable service at the seat of war.

The Occupation of Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 22.—A contingent of each division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

The papal troops in capitulating laid down their arms and defiled before the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emanuel.

The Papal legions have gone to Civita Vecchia, there to await the completion of arrangements now making to transport them to their several countries.

The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city was trifling.

The Joy of Italy.

The Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican announced their entire satisfaction with the precautions which had been taken to preserve order. The people of all Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity. The large cities are covered with bunting, and fireworks and illuminations attest the general joy.

Further Details of the Capture of the Eternal City.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[Special despatch to New York *World*.]—Florence is in a blaze to-night over the entrance of the Italian army into Rome. Your special sends the following sketch of the steps which led up to this great event:—On Saturday, Signor Martino, finding that no arrangement could be made with the Pope, left Rome, and telegraphed in conjunction with General Cadorna to Florence that nothing was left but to march on Rome. A Cabinet council was called at once. The King, who has always desired to await the death of Pope Pius IX and of Mazzini before taking any decisive action, was overruled by the unanimous voice of the ministers. Orders were sent at once to Cadorna, Bixio, and Angioletti to make a combined advance. The Italian forces passed the Papal frontier and advanced to the Tiber, which they crossed on Sunday at Ponte Felice. Civita Castellana and Mente Rotondo were surrendered without any serious resistance. On Monday Rome was completely surrounded by the three Italian columns. After a parley with the Prussian Minister on that day, it was decided to end the matter at once, as there could be no doubt that the Papal government was overawed and the safety of Rome imperilled by the obstinacy and indolent fanaticism of the foreign Zouaves, who were also on the point of fighting among themselves, the dissatisfaction being intense between the German Zouaves on the one side, and the French, Dutch, and Irish Zouaves on the other. The latter, angered by the conduct of certain officials of the Vatican, went so far as to tear off their medals of Mentana and burn them in the Place of St. Peter.

Yesterday the Italian forces, four thousand strong, closed in upon the city. The Zouaves made a desperate resistance at the Porta San Pancrazio, the Campo Militare, the Porta Maggiore, and the Porta del Popolo; but after the fighting had continued for half an hour orders were sent to them peremptorily from the Pope himself to cease firing. They obeyed unwillingly, and many of them broke their muskets in their vexation. Colonel Charette threw his sword into the Tiber.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 22—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89¾; and of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85¼. Railways quiet. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady. Uplands, 9⅛@9⅜d.; Orleans, 9⅜@9⅝d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 22—1·30 P. M.—Money market quiet. Consols 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅜ for account; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.—U. S. 5-20s closed yesterday at 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—1·30 P. M.—Cotton declining. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard quiet.

FROM THE STATE.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair.

SCRANTON, Sept. 22.—The entries for the State Fair, which commences next Tuesday, are rapidly coming in. Large herds of the choicest cattle of New York and Pennsylvania have been entered and will be on hand. The exhibition promises to be the largest and most successful ever held by the society.

Highway Robbery.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—The paymaster of Mr. Mr. Shoenberger's iron mill, while walking along the street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by two men, who seized a satchel containing $11,000 and ran into the Pan Handle Railroad tunnel, where the police captured the robbers and recovered the money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Congressional Nomination.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.—R. Holland Durell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans to succeed Dennis McCarthy.

Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The shipments of specie to Europe to-day, have been $113,700.

Forty-two proposals for the bonds were opened to-day, amounting to $8,773,200. The highest bid was 110·90, and the lowest 109·32. The awards will be $2,500,000 at 109·32 to 109·41.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fires in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The grocery of James E. Abbott, on Pleasant street, was burned last night. Loss $3500; insurance $3500 in the Firemen's Office of Hartford.

Two other fires also occurred, damaging the premises of George Turner, hat manufacturer, on Otis street, and Gilman's extension table manufactory on Fulton street. The losses were small.

Railroad Accident.

Dennis Cronin was run over and killed on the track of the Lowell Railroad this morning. It is supposed he was intoxicated.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Soldiers in the Field—The Army Police—The Crown Prince.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Frankfort, Sept. 1, as follows:—

The soldiers write home in good spirits; they never complain, though they have to pass through great privations. They no doubt do not even carry shelter tents on the march, and sleep in the open air in rain or fine. The weather has been excessively wet and stormy ever since actual hostilities commenced, in the beginning of August, rendering marching very difficult; but, on the other hand, preventing the spread of contagious disease, and producing abundance of good forage for the horses. It will be an interesting inquiry for scientific men as to what influence the firing of cannon has upon the fall of rain. During the last three weeks we have hardly had a single day without showers, drizzling rain or storms. The men are, as a rule, well supplied with provisions, though most of the villages through which the army passed are deserted. The chief articles of food given them are brown bread, coffee, and now a new kind of sausage called *erbswurst*, or pea sausage. These sausages, I should mention, are made in Berlin, a manufactory having been lately erected, employing over a thousand persons. The ingredients are pea-meal, onion, bacon, made to keep by a chemical ingredient known to the inventor. The soldier needs only to put it in hot water in order to eat it. It is good and gives great nourishment. The lucky discoverer, it is said, receives three cents for every string of sausage manufactured, up to the first million, and about half a cent for every subsequent million. It appears to be the Prussian maxim that an army fed well fights well. The wounded receive every attention both on the field and at home. The various societies for the care of the wounded are represented by thousands of members on the field; and the ladies at home are untiring in their Red Cross labor. The dangers attending even the performance of the sanitary duties, as the telegraph will have informed you, are not small.

THE ARMY POLICE.

The German soldiers are not only morally self-governed, but the army possesses an excellently organized system of field gendarmerie or army police, which may be considered a moral institution. Wherever you go among the German army the first man you meet is an army gendarme, spendidly uniformed, with cuirassier helmet and a steel ring collar about the neck—his only distinction from a staff orderly officer, with whom they are often confused. They constitute an *elite* corps in war, and maintain public order, prevent plunder, insubordination, relaxation of duty, and every kind of excess. As soon as a halt is made they are met all around the bivouac; they are guardians of the civil population in the enemy's land, and the terror of the marauding soldier. They have all persons following the army under strict watch; everybody with the army must have his legitimization papers, otherwise the army gendarme pounces down upon him, and his arrest is inevitable. It is their duty to make the acquaintance of all persons of influence, officials, pastors, teachers, hunters, hotel-keepers, as soon as the army halts in a town or village. On fighting days they are behind the line of battle to keep order, especially near the ambulances, and take care to keep open the roads for the trains and baggage. After a victory they concentrate upon the field, patrol it in all directions, to prevent the dead and wounded being plundered; and also aid the sanitary *personnel* in seeking for the wounded at night. The division commanders of the army police receive their instructions and communications about army operations directly from the chief quartermaster of the general's staff to which they are attached. The field gendarme is infallible, that is, he bears his own responsibility; is answerable to no one of less rank than officers of the staff and upwards. He has the right to arrest officers in uniform, from captain, exclusive, downwards. He can use his arms in certain cases of resistance, and in cases of flight. An arrested officer has to be taken to the nearest higher officer. A field gendarme can only be arrested by his own direct superior. In exceptional cases generals of the army can arrest the field gendarme in service. Their chief duty, however, is with the soldiers, none of whom can leave their halting place without a written permission, telling the object he has, for instance to draw water, purchase provisions, transport the sick. On the march their duty is to clear the roads from all and every living obstacle. They are indeed a blessing to an enemy's country. Wherever a field gendarme is seen, the whole neighborhood around is secure from all military excesses.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Wherever the army goes the respect of the population is the first thing to be gained. Especially is this the case with the Crown Prince of Prussia, who is personally a most humane man. There is an anecdote related of him to the following effect:—As on the 20th of August he entered St. Mihiel with his army, he took residence with a part of his staff in the first floor of the City Hall, the next floor above being occupied by the Maire, whose wife had given birth to a boy. The Crown Prince heard of the event, and at once sent his regret at bringing such disquiet into the house at such a time. He repeated his inquiries after the welfare of the lady the same evening, when the Maire said that his wife thanked his Royal Highness for the grace shown them, and both would consider it a high favor if he would allow their first-born to bear the name of the German victor. The Crown Prince laughed, and said he had no objections if they would enter his name as the godfather in the city baptismal book, promising, however the war might turn out, he would always bear his godchild in memory. The child was christened, and now bears the name of Freidrich Wilhelm. The Crown Prince on leaving presented the good lady with a valuable pin and his godchild with fifty ducats.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

He is Serenaded at Albany—He Makes a Speech.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—The Jacksonian Guards, under Captain James McFallane, serenaded Governor Hoffman this evening. In response to repeated calls the Governor said:—

Thanks, my friends, sincere thanks, for this prompt and hearty ratification by you of the action of the Rochester Convention to-day. I learn that its proceedings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm and the most perfect unity. No warring factions, no clashing interests, no personal aspirations, no individual jealousies marred the harmony of its deliberations. It came from the people, represented the people, and has spoken for the people, and in the people's name. No administration controlled it. Its delegates have not been influenced by the promise of office or purchased with a price. They were the independent representatives of their independent constituents, and they will return to their homes disturbed by no heart-burnings or jealousies, satisfied with their work and confident of the approval of the people. Such a condition of things, especially when contrasted with the proceedings and results of the recent Convention at Saratoga, to which I need not further allude, indicates for you and for the ticket this day nominated a brilliant and glorious victory. Never has our party in this State presented a more solid front; never has it shown a greater determination to achieve success; never were its prospects brighter. There will be no want of energy or activity because the result is deemed certain. All over the State the desire and ambition are by earnest work and thorough organization to make our triumph more complete and overwhelming. Every Democrat I have seen seems to feel it his special duty to labor to secure the greatest results, and his special pleasure to anticipate and realize the magnitude of the majority which he will help to swell. Perfect your organizations; be earnest and active; remember your victory of last May. The triumph you gained then is to be won again, and the thousands of your majority are to be counted where the thermometer has been ranging during summer—among the nineties. Again I thank you for this demonstration. This is not the proper time to discuss the issues of the campaign, and you will excuse me, I am sure, from making a long speech. I bid you good night. (Cheers.)

On concluding his speech, Gov. Hoffman introduced Comptroller Nichols, who was present, and who in response to the cheering salutations of the crowd made an eloquent and impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge Allen and Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica. There were bonfires, torch-lights, and great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired as soon as the nominations were received here.

THE COOLIES.

Arrival of a Large Gang at Belleville, N. J.

At midnight on Tuesday night the village of Belleville, north of Newark, was disturbed in its slumbers by the roll of a dozen wagons over the road—an unusual noise for the hour in the quiet town. Two hours before, a gang of nearly one hundred citizens of the Celestial Empire had landed from an Erie train at Santiago Park, taking from a freight car which accompanied their train boxes and bundles enough to supply a regiment. The strangers, as they moved noiselessly about gathering together their luggage, spoke to each other only in a language that could not be interpreted by the persons connected with the railroad service at the depot. They were dressed in the national costume, their blue blouses, pig-tails, and pointed wooden shoes forming a marked contrast to the style of dress worn by the lookers-on. The persons who had the yellow men in charge would give no explanation or information as to their destination, the gentleman who had contracted for their services having given his agents express orders to give no information. This gentleman, Captain Hervey, had been troubled by the circulation of a report, several weeks ago, that he intended to discharge his employes and place Chinamen in their places. So to prevent his help from leaving him he had to deny the report publicly, and the secrecy with which the gang was brought into the vicinity was due to this fact, not less than to the fear that the inoffensive party might be attacked, were they taken openly through the country. At Port Jervis, where they arrived early on Tuesday, they were detained until night, so that their entrance might be made under cover of darkness. Even the conductor and brakemen were not acquainted with the real destination of their passengers, but surmised that they were part of the large force contracted for by the contractors of the Midland Railroad, and that they were brought to Santiago Park to be sent thence by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western branch to Pompton. Thus the Chinese came "like a thief in the night," and were sent to their future home at Belleville in wagons. They are to be employed in the great laundry at Belleville, the proprietor, Captain Hervey, having contracted with Mr. Koopmanschap for their services for a term of years. The establishment of Captain Hervey is one of the largest in the country, and gives employment to eighty or ninety hands. The proprietor, a retired sea captain, who has for fifteen or twenty years followed his present business, and has made a large fortune thereby, had learned by long experience that the labor of white girls and men was unsteady and unreliable, and that a great saving could be effected by engaging hands at a stated price for a lengthy period. Learning of the efforts that were being made to introduce Chinese labor into the Eastern and Southern States, he became interested in the subject, and made diligent inquiry relative to the capacity, adaptability and industry of the Chinese laborers. The result of his inquiries was most satisfactory, and he entered into a contract with Mr. Koopmanschap for seventy hands, for whose services he agreed to pay $8 per month and rations of rice, bread, pork, etc., amounting in cost to an equal sum. Quarters will be provided for the new help near the large laundry building, and the newly-imported laborers will have things their own way. The men and girls hitherto at work in the factory have been discharged, their successors being so well accustomed to similar work as to be able to commence at once. Considerable excitement has been caused in the vicinity among the laboring people, who have heard of the new inroad of cheap labor, but no demonstrations have yet been made against the new-comers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was not in session to-day.

AN INTRICATE CASE.

In the Nisi Prius Court, Judge Sharswood presiding, a motion was argued, looking to the dissolution of an injunction to restrain Mortimer H. Brown, a miner, from expending a certain portion of $7000 paid to him by his father, Moses Brown, late a Government contractor in the Indian Territory, alleged to be due to Cloud & Perrie, contractors for supplies in Texas. It appears there was a man named Shirley who was a middle man for the purchase of grain, and he had supplied Brown with his materials to fill contracts. Shirley had paid money to Cloud & Perrie, and it had been received by them with the understanding that Shirley was a partner of Brown's.

This is denied by Mr. Brown, who had come into possession of vouchers which were cashed at Washington for $7000, and had been sent to the son, M. H. Brown, for use by the family. A balance remaining unexpended is now sought to be recovered by the plaintiffs, Cloud & Perrie, through an attachment. Brown, on the other hand, claims damages for breach of contract. It was argued for the motion to dissolve the injunction that there was a remedy at law, and that there was no equity in the case. On the part of the defense, it is contended that there is a right in equity, and English authorities were quoted to show that the equity should follow the fund. The Judge reserved his decision.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870.

Lenders report no essential change in the money market. The supply of currency is fair, both at the banks and on the street, but it is hardly up to the demand, and with a revival of business in speculative circles the tone of the market is decidedly firm. Call loans are active, ranging between 5 and 6 per cent. on good collaterals, and first-class paper is decidedly nominal, except at the banks, where very little discounting is being done.

Gold is quiet but very steady, with sales ranging between 113¾ and 113¾.

Governments continue active and strong, our quotations showing a fur her advance of ⅜.

Stocks sold on a very moderate scale, but prices were maintained. A few city sixes changed hands at 101¾.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales. We quote at 48·31. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 59¾; Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾, s. o.; Oil Creek and Allegheny at

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The position of the English Government, spiritless and selfish as it is, undoubtedly reflects the feelings which predominate among the English people. Trade considerations are uppermost in the national mind. Foreign politics resolve themselves into a problem which only the ledger solves. The first consideration when the war broke out was as to its effect upon English industry and commerce. At every stage of the bloody struggle the same question has recurred:—Will the loss of Prussia and the disasters of France help or hurt British business interests? There was panic so long as there was an apparent probability that England might be drawn into the contest. That averted—or supposed to be averted—the shop-keeper begins anew to count his chances of gain, and with a result which to him is satisfactory. "One reason why the collapse of France will be less injurious to England than might have been expected"—is the suggestive heading of an article in a late number of the London *Economist*—and the "reasons" multiply as the war proceeds. Perhaps if the collapse of Prussia were added to the collapse of France, the grovelling soul of Mr. Bull would be supremely happy.

This feeling, be it remembered, is not exceptional—it is all but universal. Not a solitary public man or journal of note has uttered a word in favor of any other policy. The peace-at-any-price idea inculcated by Mr. Cobden has taken deep root in the British heart, and all parties pay tribute to its influence. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright champion it zealously. The distinguished Commoner who furnishes genius to the Tories echoes it with ill-disguised irony in his talk with the Buckinghamshire farmers. The middle-class meetings held in the large provincial towns have all protested against doing aught that might end in hostilities. Even the radical working men, gathering in thousands to demand the recognition of the French republic, couple the demand with a proposal of arbitration as a means of rendering a war unnecessary. The "grand Democratic outburst," as the London meeting of avowed Republicans is termed, was careful to guard against the supposition that in urging recognition to the republic they desired to see any risk incurred in its behalf. Their indignation at the failure to support French democracy knew no bounds, save those suggested by a regard for the British pocket. They wanted to display sympathy, and yet to avoid the possibility of being called upon to give that sympathy tangible and practical effect.

It is very well to say that "the war must cease, and that the Republic must be sustained;" but what conceivable connection exists between these results and the peace-at-any-price demonstration in Trafalgar Square? France does not crave the sympathetic resolutions of a London meeting—it needs the moral support which recognition by the English government would afford, and the practical support which active intervention implies. On the other hand, Prussia does not heed wordy attacks upon its King and Princes, or wordy compliments paid to its enemy; it is indifferent to everything but the mediation which means fighting on the occurrence of a given contingency. On both sides, therefore, England's policy is worse than useless. It does not directly aid France—it does not directly or indirectly restrain Prussia. Both are irritated to no purpose. They are tantalized by continual evidence of a desire to meddle, and disgusted with the cold, calculating timidity which is afraid to strike.

Plausible reasons are at hand against any step on the part of England which leads even remotely to participation in the conflict. "War is a game at which monarchs play," and the people who endure its penalties are justified in insisting that it shall be engaged in only when inevitable. This position, however, bears relation to the old-fashioned readiness to subsidize and fight for causes in no manner affecting the national welfare. Of wars to put down kings and to set up kings—to put down republics and erect thrones—England has had more than enough. The blunder its statesmen and people make is in failing to distinguish between quarrels from which they may properly stand aloof, and quarrels which indirectly concern themselves. When the millennium arrives, the world will no doubt get on without great armies. Arbitration, or some other contrivance for settling disputes peacefully, will do their work. But the millennium is a matter of no moment to King William, Bismarck, or Von Moltke; and the power that would sway their counsels, and accord support to the republic, must not be afraid of the consequences of its action. Responsibilities attach to a nation as to an individual. A citizen has obligations which he cannot evade: he may be called upon at any time to aid in maintaining order. So with England. It is a member of the European family of nations, and a very pompous member into the bargain. It wears an air of authority, and is fond of lecturing the rest of the family. To do this decently, however, it should be willing to uphold its authority in any way that may be required to render it effective. This it must do, or cease to be a first-class power. Its present policy will speedily put it on a level with Spain or Italy; and then even the shop-keepers will discover that the peace which looked like treachery and cowardice is in the end worse for industry and commerce than war itself. The *prestige* of a nation has an indefinable connection with its prosperity, and *prestige* is not regulated by the bank's rate of discount.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE COLLAPSE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By our latest mails from Europe we receive the first opinions of the British and Continental press with reference to the surrender at Sedan and the general collapse of the Napoleonic system. The London *Times*, whose opinion is still cited as most important, although in actual news the press of New York has left it far behind during the remarkably rapid progress of the existing war, uses highly figurative language in the first gush of its astonishment. Under date of September 5 it says:—"The volcano has burst! The surrender of the Emperor and the capitulation of MacMahon's army could not stand alone. Such tidings would make the earth open, and the earth has opened at Paris." "So soon as the intelligence of the Emperor's captivity was published the empire was at an end." Farther on, after sketching the facts of the movement in the French capital and the uprising of the republic, it adds:—"It must, by this time, be evident, even in France, that, under the present conditions of the fight, France is overmatched. The fault may be attributed to the bad management of the army both during the war and before it, and not to any inherent inequality in the military powers of the two nations; and it is quite unnecessary and would be even indefensible to continue the war simply to show that Frenchmen are among the best soldiers of the world."

On the keynote thus sounded the other leading journals of the United Kingdom sing much the same strain. A continuance of so frightfully bloody a conflict is deprecated for the sake of common humanity and progress, and King William is most earnestly recommended to let well enough alone and not to push the French people to the alternative of a general appeal to the radical revolution. Here and there the Tory papers cannot help showing their teeth at the republic, and all the old stale sneers and slanders of a class of writers who are nothing if not servile and reactionary are dished up again in the same sauce antique. It is the liberal Irish press that gives the young republic of France the warmest, heartiest, most whole-souled welcome, and we remark, not without some glimmerings of an early political conjunction of fortunate planets in still another republican sky, that mention of "the banner of stars" occurs more than once in their eulogies upon the Gallic tri-colyr. No bad accompaniment for the hours that precede the rearising of the "Sunburst" and the "Oriflamme," and those who comprehend the word "republic" on a white banner borne through the streets of London on Monday evening last will not mistake the symbols.

The Dutch and Belgian press, dated to the 7th instant, have come in, and their articles are full of patriotic emotion at the possible imminence of danger in the direction of Prussia. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, a well-conducted, long-established, and highly influential business organ of the great commercial centre of Rotterdam, unites with its able contemporary, the *Algemeen Handelsblad* of Amsterdam, in expressing the proud determination of the Netherlands to defend their independence as their fathers of the old Dutch republic defended it in other days, and at the same time in offering the most earnest prayers for the cessation of the war, the relief of the sorely tried French people, and the peaceful maintenance of the new form of government in France. These are kind and cheering words from a sturdy people, who have a fine navy yet and one hundred thousand as brave troops under arms as ever fought for right and liberty. The Belgian papers are more reserved, the ministerial journals of Brussels confining themselves to graphic letters and to condolence for the slaughter on both sides. The *Independance Belge* frankly espouses the cause of the Provisional Government, and says of those who compose it:—"They are most honorable and intelligent men, each and all distinguished by an immense majority of votes cast in their favor by the capital and by the most enlightened centres of France.' They are the men, too, "who, for ten, nay, for fifteen years, combated the faults, all the excesses and all the sinister resolves of the Imperial Government."

In France the journals of the Northern departments speak pityingly of the fallen empire, but with enthusiasm of the republic. There appears to be, indeed, no dissenting voice on the latter point. As for Paris, we might fill columns with the warm utterances of its press on every phase of the situation. The papers recently dynastic give the new government a clever welcome. The *France*, the *Patrie* and the *Constitutionnel* rally to it without reserve. The *Debats* hums and haws and mumbles in its sleep just as it always does after a repast on any unaccustomed dish. The *Peuple Francais* and *Le Public*—fearful misnomers, as the reader will perceive, since they were the watchdogs of "the Right" or majority in the late Chambers—snarl viciously at the new *regime*, and the *Figaro* has actually been mobbed for its foolhardy diatribes. The *Siecle*, the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Gaulois*, and the *Liberte*, and, of course, the *Journal Officiel*, are all of one mind on the matter. This criterion, indeed, may be followed throughout, that everything fresh, brilliant, kindly, sincere, and hopeful in metropolitan journalism goes heart and hand for the repnblic, while all the soured, blase, sceptical, purchasable organs suggest sneaking doubts and difficulties. We have for this occasion but few words to add. Adopting the great idea of the age, that the newspaper press, conducted as it should be, is the voice of the time and of the people, and heeding the press of Europe, from the Highlands of Scotia to the Sicilian shore, and from the Atlantic eastward to the Neva, we must believe that the mind of Europe is fully aroused; that the blood of the toiling millions is up, and that France, their exemplar, for the moment stricken down because of her imperial palsy or political king's evil, is arising again, "clothed and in her right mind," to lead on a new array of States marching in a new path, with new words blazoned on an ensign, new in its combination, but in its principles of truth and justice ancient as the everlasting hills.

MICAWBER IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Victor Hugo is a man of genius; besides, as everybody knows, he is freedom's high priest, and, we have no doubt, goes about, as he says, with the sacred elixir of liberty coursing through his veins instead of blood; and George Sand can marry and unmarry her heroines with more admirable celerity than any novel-monger of them all. But, considered as a fighting pair, their mode of warfare, we humbly contend, is open to criticism. They have rushed to the front with dauntless vigor, and hurled each of them a closely-written sheet of letter-paper at the foe. But is the best means of assaulting the Germans in the present crisis that of the penny post? True, in ordinary times, a man of courage might be forgiven for turning tail and running for life if one of M. Hugo's epistles were plumped fairly at him. We have a Train of our own; we have like gasping experiences to remember. We know what it is to mentally drown in a tidal wave of frothy beer. But the situation now, we submit, is imminent. Wilhelm has a thick skin and a good many men to back him. We fear that Paris will find other defenses necessary than Hugo and Sand cackling on the parapets.

The lady, it is true, keeps out of shooting range, and safely chants and gesticulates far off her admiration of the republic. Perhaps if she were actually in Paris, with the enemy at the gates and famine impending, she would find the third awakening of liberty less ideally beautiful. The plump little woman poses like the prophetess Deborah, and evidently deems herself a mother in Israel. All the world is hopeful now for France, and earnest men see symptoms in the present revolution more healthful and indicative of a progress towards real liberty than any which have preceded it; but nobody, we fear, will join her in holding up Paris just now as "the normal state which the conscience of humanity desires, or the inevitable end of the toil of humanity." Female politicians are sanguine in France as in New York, however. Very small acorns become great oaks in their eyes.

As for Victor Hugo, he is Micawber redivivus. He has pelted the world in general with his letters for years and years, from his heights in Jersey, and now he rushes on the Prussians with this last epistle, as though they were one gigantic Heep, to be demolished by a twirl of his pen. It appears to us peaceful outsiders that he reveals the plan of the campaign more imprudently than is the usage with military men. "Behind the ramparts," he assures them, "there are barricades! and behind the barricades the sewers will be filled with powder, which—piff! paff! boom!—will blow them all up quite into the air!!" Should they survive the sewers, he proceeds to inform them, they will be obliged to take Paris in detail, each stone and brick having the intention of making a separate fight of its own. "Europe designs to be slaughtered on that spot, and the great light of French liberty must be extinguished soul by soul!" Considering the facts that the French people have hitherto proved themselves very expert in playing the game of follow-my-leader in masses to liberty or despotism, and that Europe is just now busy in keeping her skirts as clear as possible of the scrape, we must listen to his prophecies with a certain measure of allowance. He has his own doubts of Paris, apparently, and of the apathy with which she has seen him march to the front. "She sleeps, but she will awake," he cries; "her indolence will give you the measurement of her energy," which is a mode of measurement of energy only to be imagined by a Hugo.

Seriously, a great name should never be allowed to cover folly. The mistake in French politics has always been that it was a pie wide enough for every man's finger. Poets and novelists have taken the lead as often as statesmen, and the impressible Parisian was as ready to follow one as the other. Victor Hugo is in some regards a great man, a poet and a novelist, with free, liberal views, but singularly destitute of the common sense, aplomb, and practical insight needed in a political leader at this crisis, when not only the Government but the very existence of the nation is in peril. We would be glad to perceive no such symptoms in his condition as these heated, unmeaning cries; or, if they must be uttered, to find they were thought worthy of no notice. France has listened to such mongers of farrago before, and always to her own detriment. We have faith enough, too, in Victor Hugo to believe him capable of better things. We would prefer to find him with a rifle in his hands than shouting to the Germans mysterious warnings of sewers full of powder. The walls of Jericho fell, we are told, at the blast of a ram's horn. But we have altered all that. Something more than the blowing of a ram's horn will be needed to defend Paris.

A JANUS-FACED PARTY.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

Emphatically the radical party is a two-faced, double-dealing party. It acquired power by professing that it was not its intention to interfere with the rights and domestic institutions of the States; and yet no sooner was it well seated than it began, at first insidiously, and soon openly, to assail both; and it has continued ever since to do so. There is not a State, North or South, that has not had some right invaded, some outrage committed upon it. Obviously it aims at a concentration of power in Federal hands; and, slowly perhaps, but certainly, it is approaching the full consummation of its designs. Already, under radical construction of the Constitution, and acts of Congress in accordance with that construction, the Federal Government claims and exercises a power inimical to the spirit of our free institutions and dangerous to personal liberty. When soldiers are sent into States to control the ballot-box in favor of the reigning power; when the radical Governor of a reconstructed State is sustained by Federal bayonets in making arbitrary military arrests of innocent citizens and endeavoring to force from them confessions of guilt by revolting and barbarous punishments—how far, we ask, are we removed from a despotism? These things have been done by the administration of President Grant and approved by the Republican party, and yet they are in direct conflict with the professions of the radical party before it came into power; and even now, in the face of facts which stand out patent to the world to give the lie to their assertions, they still profess to be in favor of the freest institutions and the largest liberty. Because they have liberated the slave, they claim to be the friends of freedom. And yet their actions are all adverse. The pages of the Federal statute books are covered with laws as arbitrary as are to be found among the statutes of England three centuries back, or any of the decrees of the Autocrat of all the Russias since the days of Catharine. We find another instance of the two-facedness of the radical party in this:—It professes now a profound friendship for Germany and the Germans. It applauds every act of King William, and shouts aloud at every victory won by his generals over the French; and yet at the last session of Congress a naturalization law was passed, so stringent in its provisions that Germans—and all of foreign birth—not already naturalized, or not already having filed their intentions, will find it a very difficult thing to become citizens of the United States.

We do not wish to do injustice even to this radical party which has done so much wrong to the country. But is not what we have stated true? Its professions and its actual policy are as wide asunder as the poles, and in the name of constitutional liberty, which it has outraged, we denounce it. It has lived by hypocrisy and deception. It has preached one thing and practiced another. It has worn two faces, and deserves to be—as we trust it will be—politically damned for its duplicity and double dealing.

MR. GREELEY'S LAST LUNGE AT GRANT.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune*, having arranged New York politics satisfactorily, now exudes on Pennsylvania. After having persistently denounced Philadelphia as the dirtiest, dullest, and most disreputable city of our land, it now, under the startling caption of "A Disaster to be Averted," advises it what to do. It seems there is a bitter feud among the radical brethren of that peaceful region; that the smooth surface of loyal brotherly love,

"Where birds of calm sate brooding on the charmed wave,"

is ruffled; and two little stormy petrels—literally "Mother Carey's chickens"—O'Neill and Creeley, are heralding a Radical tempest. Each wants to go to Congress. Each has active and no doubt interested friends. On the broad shoulders of Covode, O'Neill perches and twitters. Unwashed Radicalism sustains Creeley. The *Tribune* counsels the exclusion of both. It evidently has a poor opinion of O'Neill, saying with solemn truthfulness that "greater men"—to wit, John Sergeant and Horace Binney—"have filled the place before him;" that "his party is tired of him, and think four terms enough for a man of his calibre." It then adds sneeringly:—"Whether Mr. Ceeeley is any improvement on Mr. O'Neill is a problem on which we can shed no light;" but it solves it by recommending both to be thrown overboard.

This arranged, the *Tribune* suggests the proper man, the venerable Mr. Carey, whose speeches on prohibition would be listened to with the same ecstatic delight with which his lively essays are now read; or the younger gentleman with the hilarious name, Mr. E. Joy Morris, who, having been seven years in Turkey, is now at leisure to represent the Quaker Christians. But the *Tribune* is leading our Philadelphia friends far astray. Does Mr. Greeley call this supporting President Grant? Every one knows, and none better than the *Tribune*, that when the Secretaryship of the Treasury was offered to that arch-free-trader, Mr. Stewart, the heart of the venerable Philadelphia prohibitionist was nearly broken, and a vow more terrible than Hamilcar's (and which his bitter temper enables him to keep) went up that President Grant should never be forgiven. As to the youthful alternate of the *Tribune*, the case is still worse and the wound fresher. Mr. Morris was in Constantinople, doing his duty wisely and well, when Simon Cameron demanded his removal, and the substitution of a gentleman of melodious name, his own son-in-law, Mr. Wayne McVeigh. Without a scruple the deed was done, and Morris, who had been useful, like Motley, who had been useless, was conscripted into the new army of martyrs. His support of the administration which thus dealt with him would, we fear, be very equivocal. Really, our neighbor presumes too far on human stupidity. Our suggestion to Philadelphia would be, if we may meekly venture one, that if her citizens are anxious to regain the ancient renown, the loss of which the *Tribune* so piteously deplores, they should rally round the Democratic candidate, Mr. Cuyler, a man of talent, character, and standing, who would do honor to the community and to Congress, and make his constituents, in their pride, forget there was ever such jarring atoms as O'Neill and Creeley, or so rash and impertinent, if not subtle and malignant, a counsellor as the *Tribune*. An open foe is better than a false friend. That the *Tribune* should wish to punish Grant, after Saratoga, is natural enough, we suppose. But even the Philadelphia radicals can hardly care to be made the tools of Mr. Greeley's implacable spite.

LAST WILLS.

From the N. Y. World.

We have often thought that one of the best places to study human nature must be the Surrogate's office, among its records of the dead. The "wonted fires" of testators, as of poets, live in their ashes, and there is sometimes striking revelations of character in a will. The *Saturday Review* lately had a terrible and, in our judgment, terribly just article on Mr. Dickens' mortuary malediction—with its spiteful insult to his wife and parade of undertaker's discipline; and there is not a day in which executors and heirs, and oftener widows, do not find themselves worried and perplexed by the freaks and caprices of him for whom they mourn. The shortest will we ever heard of was a bequest of personal property to an "heir-at-law," and twenty years of fierce litigation followed its probate. The names of Tholusson and Perrin and Blake, and that wretched man, with a poet's name, who made a rule which centuries have not expounded, live in English law as warnings; while at home Stephen Girard's orphans and the sailors of our Snug Harbor tell the same tale of testamentary perplexity. His was the best will ever made who had had sore experience of interpreting others—the gentle, sweet-tempered man whom Junius and Chatham could not anger, who might have been a poet had he not been a lawyer, and who, when at the age of eighty, chose to leave no legacy of law behind him. "Those who are nearest and dearest to me," said Lord Mansfield in his will, "best know how to manage and improve and ultimately in their turn to divide the good things of the world which I commit to their care, according to events and contingencies which it is impossible for me to foresee or trace through all the many labyrinths of time and chance."

This train of thought on a topic which, though of daily interest, hardly belongs to the category of news, is suggested by two testamentary documents lately given to a curious world—the will of Admiral Farragut and that of the murdered Mr. Nathan. The will of the gallant old sailor is very characteristic, and shows not only his happy, sunshiny disposition, but the serene domestic atmosphere he must have breathed. He loved the few of his household equally. He trusted them alike. He had no limitations to put upon them. He gives to his son the war trophies which he had earned—and they were not the fruits of ravage and plunder, but swords and medals which gratitude had bestowed, and which he could wear without a blush. He gives to his widow the home where they lived happily, and divides his estate equally between those he loved so well. He does not seem to have had an unkind thought of anybody, and was apparently quite careless of the studied slights put upon him while living by those whom his great deeds had mainly elevated to the positions which enabled them to insult him. Had he anticipated or been anxious about the persistence of these petty injuries after his death, he might have obviated them doubtless by remembering General Grant and Admiral Porter in his will.

The last will of Mr. Nathan has another and very touching interest. It throws a striking light upon that thoughtful parental love which is a characteristic of the ancient race to which he belonged, and the careful nurture of which doubtless goes far to account for the indestructible cohesion of the house of Israel through so many ages of wanderings and of woe. Its very restrictions and limitations are expressed, as they were obviously devised, in the purest spirit of tender solicitude for the welfare of his household and the credit of his name. It is a doubly evil thing that the cruel fate of so just and kind a citizen should have been possible and that it should go unavenged in so great a city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, WILLIAM R. LEEDS, TENTH WARD. (7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS, 1870, WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 8 22§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES AT Gold Prices, EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP. FRENCH PLATES ONLY. EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET, BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc, etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET. Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 11 smw

FOR SALE.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE. HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS, 8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA. FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES, 4114 Spruce street, possession October 10. 4116 Spruce street, immediate possession. C. J. FELL & BRO., 9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue. House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 2½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE. A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises. Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET.—The desirable four-story residence, No. 808 N. BROAD Street, with four-story back buildings, complete with every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 20 by 160 feet, with stable in the rear. Apply at No. 832 ARCH Street, second story, or upon the premises. 9 17 6t*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS, 8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at 9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—WITH BOARD TWO SECOND-story Communicating Rooms, with private bath attached. Also two on the third floor. Address No. 919 PINE Street. 9 21 2t*

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE No. 1811 DELANCY PLACE. Possession on the 29th inst. Open. JOHN B. COLAHAN, 9 21 3t* No. 524 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—A SECOND STORY, WELL-lighted Room, No. 104 HUDSON'S Alley, with steam power. Apply to Adams Express Office. 9 16 6t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market. ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The first wedding celebrated in the new Synagogue Rodef Shalom, at the corner of Broad and Mount Vernon streets, took place yesterday afternoon. The parties were Mr. Moses Stern and Miss Sarah Lang, both of this city. Rev. M. Jastrow, Rabbi of the congregation, performed the ceremony. The synagogue was crowded, and as the bride and groom entered from opposite sides of the house the organ struck up a march by Becker. The ceremony resembled similar ones in Christian churches, except that the bride and groom each drank wine from the same goblet. At the close of the service the Wedding March from *Midsummer Night's Dream* was given on the organ, when the congregation dispersed.

A fashionable wedding also took place yesterday afternoon, at the Synagogue Beth El Emeth, on Franklin street, below Wallace, the parties being Mr. Alexander H. Sampson, of New York, and Miss Rachel Elias, of North Carolina. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Jacobs.

—The brig Home, which lost her captain on her way to this port with what was supposed to be yellow fever, is still detained at the Lazaretto. The captain was part owner, and in behalf of his widow and children an effort has been made to effect the release of the vessel, but without success, except for a brief period, when she was towed to the city, but soon taken back upon complaint being made to the Board of Health. Since the vessel has been at the Lazaretto, she has been boarded by river thieves and considerable of her tackle carried off.

—The following statement made to the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F. of the United States on Monday shows the progress of the Order during the past year:—Number of lodges in 1869, 3473; in 1870, 3765. Increase, 292. Number of members in 1869, 268,608; in 1870, 298,083. Net gain, 29,475, exclusive of Colorado. The question of changing the title from "Grand Lodge of the United States" to "Supreme" or "Most Worthy Grand Lodge" was discussed during Tuesday last, and it was decided to make no change.

—The inaugural meeting of the season was held at the Franklin Institute last evening and was largely attended. The discovery of a new mineral (Hallite) was announced by its discoverer, Professor Leeds, and the mechanical novelty of the day, "Sham's Compound Propeller Pump," was shown in operation.

—The fifth annual session of the Locomotive Firemen's Union closed yesterday. It was decided to hold the next session at St. Louis.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅞.

—The population of Kansas is below 400,000.

—Large quantities of silver are being shipped from Salt Lake City.

—The Virginia Courts are reviving the ante-war punishment of the whipping-post.

—The census returns give the District of Columbia a population of about 132,000.

—About two thousand acres of the Plymouth Wood, near Boston, have been burned within the past few days.

—The several branches of Fenians in Cincinnati consolidated last evening, under the title of "United Irishmen."

—Professor William Woodruff Niles, of Trinity College, was yesterday consecrated Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire.

—A call has been issued for a Convention of Original Southern Union Men, to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 1st of November.

—Senator Drake, of Missouri, has declined a challenge profferred by Senator Shurz to discuss political questions before the people of Missouri.

—Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of Litchfield Observatory, at Hamilton College, announces the discovery of another planet. It is named "Iphigenia."

—An explosion was caused in an iron foundry in Jersey City yesterday by some wooden bomb-shells being placed in a furnace along with some old scrap iron. Several of the workmen of the establishment were seriously injured.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PARIS COMPLETELY INVESTED—THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY OF THE 19TH INSTANT—THE ENTRANCE INTO ROME—REPORTED NEW ITALIAN CABINET, WITH MAZZINI AS PREMIER.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours.

It is said General Werder threatens to utterly destroy the city of Strasburg if it does not surrender.

A dispatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday lunette No. 53 before Strasburg was taken by the landwehr, notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

The Free Masons in the German and French armies have given earnest evidence of their brotherhood and humanity during the war.

The city of Paris is utterly shut in, and all the avenues of communication are cut off except by way of Berlin. An official dispatch received there from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt, with seven guns, has been captured by the German troops.

Another dispatch, from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says the French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time the Prussian Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under command of General Vinoy, on the heights of Sceaux, and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the movements. The weather is superb.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The Tribune's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the American minister, on authority, learns that Favre will be received in a private capacity only, and will be informed by Count Bismarck that Germany must insist, as a condition *sine qua non* of peace, on the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and Rhine by which Germany was threatened and attacked.

A dispatch received in London from Count Bismarck, yesterday, says Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters, at Rothschild's chateau. Preliminary discussions were had relative to the time and mode of convoking the Constituent Assembly, in view of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions to which the provisional government may yield its consent.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 21st that to-day's Provincial Correspondence, Ministerial organ, says the second circular of M. Jules Favre shows a marked sobering down. His former haught tone is measurably lowered; but apart from the legal competency which the Paris government lacks, it must be doubted whether the true state of affairs is sufficiently realized at Paris if France rejects the conditions which Germany must insist on.

The American branch of the International Association for the relief of the sufferers by the European war, of which Dr. Bellows is president, met this evening at that gentleman's house, and resolved to issue an address to the American people, asking for contributions.

Favre, in the meantime, having asked Count Von Bismarck for an interview, the latter has consented, and the meeting will at least have the advantage of making entirely clear to the controlling men in Paris under what conditions and prospects peace can at all be thought of.

General Steinmetz, relieved of the command of the first army, is appointed governor general of the fifth and sixth military divisions.

The capture of Herblay is officially denied.

In the fight at Creteil, the *Gaulois* says 15,000 men of the corps of Vinoy, while engaged in a reconnoissance, had to make head against 30,000 or 40,000 Prussians, and inflicted on the latter heavy losses.

Monsieur Chevreaux de Valdrome, late Minister of the Interior, while returning to his department with his family, under safe conduct from his successor, Gambetta, was set upon by the populace in Aubervilliers, and again at Ravoul and Le Tap, and very badly used, and was in danger of being killed.

The *Univers* states on reliable authority that Metz is well provisioned for many weeks, and cannot be taken by assault or famine.

In the affair of the 19th thirteen Prussian regiments were nearly annihilated.

An English engineer and a chemist have invented a projectile for use on the walls of Paris against the Prussians. It is charged with petroleum and spreads a sheet of flame over a surface of sixteen to twenty four square yards. Two hundred workmen are actively engaged in manufacturing them.

An American gentleman, just returned from Germany, says the southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim a republic. A republican sentiment, he says, is general.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[Special to the New York World.]—The British Cabinet has received no news whatever of the results of the interview between Favre and Bismarck. Silence is badly interpreted here.

Dispatches from Tours announce that Vinoy's movement was a reconnoissance, and that the object was perfectly accomplished. The fighting was not severe, except at Choisy-le-Roi, and Vinoy withdrew his troops in perfect order, unpursued.

It was ascertained that the Crown Prince's headquarters are at Versailles, and that about 200,000 German troops are established south and east of Paris.

The new volunteers organized by Trochu were under fire for the first time. A portion of them were charged by blue hussars, and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss.

The King is at Versailles, and constantly takes part in the reconnoissances.

The Prussian requisitions on the people of Versailles are frightfully severe. Several houses there are protected by the American flag.

A French report admits the capture, after Vinoy's withdrawal, of a redoubt in front of the Feme Napoleon by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than 300 or 400 prisoners were captured.

In the action of Monday a powerful French force, under Generals Renault and Ducrot, was posted on the heights above Clamart. The Prussians, throwing up earthworks at Ablon, advanced through the woods of Mendon. A severe engagement took place at Fontenai, in which the Prussians were finally repulsed with considerable loss. They still occupy the position at Ablon. It is expected the first general battle will be fought on the ground of this action.

The number of men under arms in Paris is stated at 438,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the provinces.

There is said to be no truth in the reported attack on Mont Valerein.

The *Gazette de France*, *Liberte*, *Monde*, *Siecle*, and *Constitutionnel*, are now published at Tours. The *Charavari*, *Reveille*, and *Electeur Libre*, are still issued at Paris. The *Public Parlement* and *Historie* have suspended. *The France* is published at Blois.

All the towns and cities of France are raising men and money for the national defence. Lille, Arras and Vancouleurs are reported fully prepared to resist attack.

The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate. An appeal to their leaders from Rochefort has had great effect.

Bussels, agent of the World, telegraphs that it is understood the proclamation of the German Empire is the object of Delbruck's visit to South Germany.

It is reported from Florence that papers were found in Paris implicating Mazzini, Garibaldi and Karl Blum in the plot for a popular rising, and that this decided the course of the Italian Cabinet. Mazzini will now be liberated.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Papal organ in this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy under the new regime, according to reports circulating at Rome: Mazzini, Minister of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carrola, Minister of Interior; Cernuschi, Minister of Finance; Fabrize, Minister of War; Porta, Minister of Public Works; Ferrari, Minister of Education; Mancini, Minister of Grace and Justice; Musse, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

The Times to-day ridicules the protest of Bishop Coxe against the modes of the proposed revision of the Bible, and says his arguments practically oppose any revision whatever.

VILLA ALBANI, Sept. 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through Parta Pia, firing on the mercenaries as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered the white flag to be hoisted, and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:47	MOON SETS	2:28
SUN SETS	5:58	HIGH WATER	11:22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v H.	Sept. 10

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 24
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark White Hall, Priest, Gibraltar, for orders, Souder & Adams.
Br. brig Ruby, Trafton, St. John, N. B., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, Manchester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, do. do.
Schr S. D. Hart, Hart, Chelsea, do.
Schr James Watson, Wilson, Lynn, do.
Schr George B. McFarland, McFarland, Charleston, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr General Torbert, Sheppard, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Laboramus, Porter, 56 days from Gottenburg, with bar iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Br. bark Echo, Irving, 52 days fm Falmouth, with clay to C. B. Dunn—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, from Bangor via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr M. R. G., Ewart, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co. 17th inst., during a violent gale, lost overboard about 100,000 laths.
Schr B. Davidson, Smith, 5 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Boston, with fnseed and fish to order—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr R. S. Taylor, Collings, from Baltimore, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, from Danversport.
Schr Meta Pierce, Caldwell, from Baltimore, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, from Boston.
Schr James A. Watson, Howes, do.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, do.
Schr John E. Daily, Walls, do.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, do.
Schr L. Blew, Blew, do.
Schr Thomas S. Smith, Lake, do.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, do.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, do.
Schr Marian Gage, Matthews, do.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, do.
Schr Emma G. Edwards, Lee, do.
Schr George Taulane, Adams, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, from Norwich.
Schr Elenor Ann, Smith, from Nanticoke River.
Steamtug America, Chambers, from Delaware Breakwater. Brought up barks Echo and Laboramus; also, towed to New Castle on Sunday evening, derelict French bark Paodi Cavenne, before reported. Off the buoy on the Brown, yesterday morning, saw a bark, name unknown. Off Morris Liston's, bark H. D. Brookman, from Gefle, and brig Josie A. Devereux, from Liverpool.

BELOW.

Brig Lucy and Paul, from London.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 21.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Otranto, John Hawkins, John Van Buren, Charles, Summit, and Ellen, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 22.—The John McCann, with pig iron, and 15 light barges left this port last evening for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 22.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Lebanon Transportation Co., with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
B. C. Bowman, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. L. Hastings, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.
Wyoming Coal Co., with coal, for Chesapeake.
Harry and Lulie, with coal, for St. Georges.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 21—10·30 A. M.—A large number of schooners passed out of the roads bound south. All square-riggers and other vessels inside the harbor are lying quiet.

The brig Roleroson, before reported on the wall, has been stripped, and her hull cut up by the stones. She was 187 tons register, built at Belfast, Me., in 1846, and hailed from Boston.

Wind E.; growing fresher. Thermometer, 74.

4·30 P. M.—About 30 schrs went to sea this A. M., but have all returned. The following are reported here:—Barks Rachael, Addie McAdam, Lejuco, and a Norwegian bark, unknown; brigs Open Sea, B. Young, Castilian, Kate Upham; schr L. Q. C. Wishart, 42 days from Jacksonville, sails blown away, and upwards of 100 other schrs.

Wind E.; light. Thermometer, 73.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Etna, Lockhead, for Liverpool via Halifax; Fr. steamer Lafayette, Rosseau, for Havre; and steamers Alaska, Gray, for Aspinwall; Frances Wright, Nickerson, and Leo, Dearborn, for Havana; Blenville, Baker, for New Orleans; Cleopatra, Phillips, for Savannah; and Charleston, Berry, for Charleston, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Br. steamer Cuba, Moodie, for Liverpool; and steamers Mariposa, Kemble, for New Orleans, and Catharine Whiting, Howes, for Galveston, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Palmyra, Watson, from Liverpool 6th, via Queenstown 7th, at Boston 20th inst., with 153 cabin and 235 steerage passengers.

Steamer Castella, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Magnolia, from New York, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, cleared at New Orleans 16th inst. for Baltimore via Havana.

Steamer Ariadne, Pennington, sailed from Galveston 15th, and Key West 19th inst. for New York.

Steamer Salvor, from Charleston 17th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 483 bales cotton, 242 bbls. rosin, 38 bales yarn and domestics, 62 old car wheels, and sundries.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 16th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Bark Henry, Blair, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 20th inst.

Bark J. H. McLaren, Dyer, hence, at Antwerp 8th instant.

Brig James Baker, hence for Demerara, with flour, etc., put into St. Thomas 4th inst., leaky, with foremast gone and loss of sails, having encountered a hurricane Aug. 28 and 29, in lat. 19 48, long. 59 11.

Brig Roanoke, Wilkie, hence for Laguayra and Porto Cabello, arrived at St. Thomas 8th inst., with loss of foretopmast and maintopmast, spars, and sails, having encountered a hurricane 30th ult., in lat. 23 30 N., long. 64 20.

Br. schr Osseo, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.

Schr J. T. Alburger, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Success, Richards, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Wild Pigeon, Phillips, and Jane C. Patterson, Scull, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Schr Marion, Butler, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at Newport 17th inst.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and ful Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, o. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER, 9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Classrooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., 8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.

TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.

For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON, 9 20 6t Actuary.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., 8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to 3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

PROFESSOR FR. AGTHE DESIRES SOME Music Pupils in WEST PHILADELPHIA. Refers to JAMES N. BECK, No. 1806 MT. VERNON Street. 9 21 4t*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th. 8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [6 31 1m

Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
$200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
$200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	98,000·00
$50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
$5,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	93,625·00
$5,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
$20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	345,800·00
$1,931,400 Par.	Market value. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,955,270·00
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		293,700·75
Balances due at Agencies		
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		85,097·20
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4705. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	872·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,862,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,733·

TRUSTEES.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

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John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 609 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. LOWELL & SIMMONDS, Managers. CONTINUED SUCCESS. HOUSES NIGHTLY CROWDED.

The inimitable Musical Genius, Author, and Versatile Artist, WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, the charming Comedienne, ALICE DUNNING (Lingard), and the entire famous Lingard Comedy Company will appear THIS EVENING in an entire change of programme. The Entertainment will embrace Mr. Lingard's Sketches and Pictures of Living Men; Miss Dunning's Bouquet of Songs, Musical and Fashionable Comedies, etc. The engagement is limited to this week, including a day performance on Saturday. GRAND LINGARD MATINEE SATURDAY, Sept. 24. SATURDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of W. H. LINGARD.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE at the Theatre, Chesnut street, above Twelfth. BOX OFFICE open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices of Admission

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

ALTHOUGH the accounts from Europe in regard to the prospects of the speedy formation of a treaty of peace are conflicting, the constant efforts which are being made to terminate hostilities between Germany and France can scarcely fail to be successful. The greatest difficulty in the way seems to be that arising from the want of a stable or properly authorized government in France. It is said that Bazaine refuses to recognize the Republic, and that he will not surrender Metz at the command of Favre and his associates, so that in one sense the rule of the Empire is continued over a portion of the country. If, however, Bismarck and Favre can agree upon terms of adjustment subject to the ratification of the Constituent Assembly which is about to be elected, with the understanding that the Germans are to hold their present conquests until such a treaty is ratified in this manner, such a settlement would be as binding as any that could be made under more favorable circumstances. Erratic France has changed her Government so frequently that it would be fruitless to search for authorities which are legitimate in the old monarchical sense. If ancient traditions are to be followed, the Bourbons are her true kings, and yet, in the present state of French feeling, they would represent the nation with infinitely less fidelity than either the Orleanists, the Bonapartes, or the republicans. The Bonapartes, in turn, have so thoroughly lost their *de facto* power that no one is ready to obey them, unless it be true that Bazaine still considers himself their servant; and it is just as well as expedient to go back to first principles, and to appeal directly to the people, as the real source of all power. This has substantially been done, by ordering the elections which are to be held in October, and the Constituent Assembly which is then to be chosen can speak for the nation more directly and authoritatively than any king, emperor, or provisional ruler.

On of the chief dangers against which the Germans must guard, if negotiations are conducted between Bismarck and Favre, is the employment of the interval which must elapse before the final ratification of the proposed treaty in the organization of French armies and the contemporaneous diminution of the Prussian strength by exposure and disease. But it is probable that the invaders may insist upon guarantees relating to this as well as to other points involved in the controversy.

The increasing jealousy of foreign nations, the growing anxiety of Austria, Russia, and England, the uncertain results of a prolonged siege of Paris, and the enormous drain upon the resources of Germany which would be caused by a continuation of active hostilities, will probably induce King William to offer the most favorable terms that are consistent with the future welfare and safety of the Fatherland, and we have a strong hope that Grant's favorite motto, "Let us have peace," will soon become as popular in the Old World as it is in this country.

A WISE WORD FROM VICTOR HUGO.

YESTERDAY we published another version, received by mail, of Victor Hugo's speech to the mob which greeted his return to Paris, after a voluntary and involuntary exile of some nineteen years. His words are strange, but consistent. Some of his sentiments are praiseworthy and practical, others as rambling and ridiculous as the love-pratings of Marius. One point that he makes is especially worthy of heed in heedless Paris. "On this condition," he says—"one republic and one people—Paris will triumph. I ask of you but one thing—union. By union you will conquer. Banish dissensions, check resentments, be united; you will be invincible."

The general principle herein set forth should command the assent of Paris and France. It may be too late—doubtless it is too late—for union to save Paris from the Prussians, too late for union to save France from humiliating terms of peace. But these disasters are the legacies of the empire; Paris must open her gates to King William, France must submit to the dictation of Bismarck, as the penalty for having rallied with enthusiasm around the eagles of Napoleon, when he sought to secure the succession to his son by rushing into an unprovoked and infamous war with a neighboring nation.

All wars must have an end, however, and the end of this one cannot be far distant. Every nation that goes to war, with or without cause, and is worsted on the field, must take such terms from the victor as may be offered. Even after the crushing blow was struck at Sedan, France was very blusterous about not treating with the enemy until the soil of France was freed from the presence of Prussian soldiers. But all this bluster has ended in words, and France will now gladly sue for peace, if accorded the poor privilege of so doing. Peace will come in due time, be its conditions what they may, and France will submit to these conditions from sheer necessity. Then, the war over and the enemy returned home, Victor Hugo's words will become the guiding star of the nation, unless, with its accustomed fickleness, it stubbornly refuses to follow any one guiding star, and, rushing after a score of *ignes fatui*, brings up at anarchy and chaos. If France clings to unity, to one republic and to one people, the republic will save what is left of the people. By union France will conquer, not united Germany, but disunited France; and the triumph will be so fraught with blessings that the madness of July 15, through the opportunity which it has brought, will more than compensate for the humiliation of September 2. The United States did not succeed in throwing off the yoke of the slave-driver without passing through a terrible ordeal; France has not been released from the yoke of the Corsican adventurer without passing through an ordeal equally as terrible. It remains to be seen whether she will have the wisdom to select from the profuse platitudes of the veteran exile the one word which alone can bind up her wounds and dry her tears—union. If she does this she conquers herself, and is saved from absolute ruin; if she does not, she becomes a prey to anarchy, and is resolved into national chaos.

WHEN MR. WASHBURNE signed his own commission as Minister to France—some evil-minded Democratic sheets have asserted that he did so—and turned over the keys of the State Department to Mr. Fish, it was generally thought that his European trip would be productive of more benefit to his own individual health than to the general interests of the country. Some people hooted at the idea of such a man as Washburne being sent to Paris in a diplomatic capacity, and thought that the President was carrying his gratitude too far in providing such a berth even for the man to whom, above all others, he was supposed to be indebted. But Mr. Washburne has done well—unexpectedly and remarkably well—during his official residence abroad, especially since the war between France and Prussia has given him the opportunity for the display of qualities of which his most ardent admirers did not imagine him to be possessed. His letter to Jules Favre, in recognition of the French republic, a full and correct copy of which we published yesterday, was worthy of more experienced diplomatic authorship. And it wound up with simple "Washburne" at the end. There was no preliminary "E. B.," or other simple-minded, affectedly modest Republican simplicity about the signature, but the one magical word "Washburne" at the end, as though there was, as there should be, but one Washburne in France, whom nobody would or could confound with another. But for the lack of "assurances of high consideration" *pro forma*, this stately diplomatic signature "Washburne" would have looked as well as "Lyons," "Olozaga," or "Von Werther."

"OLD BEN WADE," intimates a Washington despatch, has at last been fixed upon by President Grant as the man for the English mission. We trust that this report is a mere pleasantry of the Washington correspondents who, discouraged and disgusted at the reticence of the President on the subject, have devised a plan whereby they hope to induce him to announce who is not to be the successor to Mr. Motley. "Old Ben Wade" has his merits, but they are not of the diplomatic sort. He proved himself more than a match for a Southern fire-eater or a Northern Democratic demagogue on the floor of the Senate; but we can scarcely imagine him as cutting other than a sorry figure in the courtly circles of the Old World. He has done the State some service, and deserves a little rest from the cares of office. It is needless to say that he would not find this rest in London, even if he hadn't a thing to do there.

THE SURRENDER OF ROME to Victor Emanuel's troops removes the last barrier to Italian unity, and the Imperial city is again to become, after centuries of turmoil, misfortune, and misery, the capital of a great nation. Years ago, when a distinguished writer discussed the Roman question, he predicted that diplomacy would never work out the result over which the Italians are now rejoicing, but that sooner or later it would be accomplished by the sword. This prediction has been substantially verified, and if the advantages of union are properly improved Italy will become as prosperous as Rome in her proudest days, without being an object of terror to neighboring countries.

THE NEW YORK Democratic State Convention yesterday renominated John T. Hoffman as their candidate for Governor. In the resolutions adopted the old war issues are ignored and free trade is advocated as the "true policy of the country," protection being denounced as "simply robbery of the people." The people of this State may therefore expect that a vigorous warfare will be made upon their interests by every Congressman elected by the Democracy of New York, and that the whole influence of Tammany Hall will be exerted in behalf of British manufacturers.

THE FINE ARTS.

Windsor Castle in Cork.

Last evening there was a private view at the Artists' Fund Galleries, on Chesnut street, opposite the Mint, of a very beautiful and elaborate model of Windsor Castle in cork, made by Mr. Lloyd Hoppin. This model is an artistic curiosity, as nothing of the kind on anything like the same scale has ever been seen in this city, and it is as creditable to the skill and taste of Mr. Hoppin as it is to his patience and perseverance. The model is nearly seven feet in length, and it gives an accurate reproduction on a reduced scale of the magnificent pile of buildings which form the favorite residence of the British monarchs. All the details of the great structure are represented with wonderful fidelity, and this model gives an idea of what Windsor Castle really is, such as can be obtained from no plans or pictures. Cork modelling is Mr. Hoppin's hobby, and he has produced a number of very beautiful works, among which may be mentioned a model of Westminster Abbey, which was exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts, and which may now be seen at the Artists' Fund Galleries. The model of Windsor Castle is, however, by far the most interesting and artistic of anything that he has yet done, and it should by all means be placed on public exhibition.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ **"OUR CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT."**

Before the interrogatories of "A Republican," in this paper of yesterday, concerning James Lynd, Esq., candidate for Judge of the District Court, can be properly answered, it important to know whether the candidate in question is the same James Lynd who was President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, or the James Lynd who was Treasurer of the Philadelphia Mercantile Loan and Building Association, or it is the James Lynd against whom a stack of judgments appear upon the records of the same District Court for which a Judge is to be elected; or is he the James Lynd whose voluminous Record in Bankruptcy has lately been the object of so much curiosity? What James Lynd is it?

It' ANOTHER REPUBLICAN.

☞ THIS IS A COPY OF A NEAT CIRCULAR from Mr. WANAMAKER to his customers and friends, inviting them to his Establishment on TUESDAY of next week. We put it before our readers at the request of Mr. W. who desires each one who reads it, to consider it a personal invitation to participate on that occasion.

COPY.

THE FINEST
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
818 and 820 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

We beg to inform you that we have received our Autumn and Winter Stock of FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AND PIECE GOODS, Foreign and Domestic, and would be pleased to have you call and examine it. We have fixed TUESDAY, September 27th, as a day of SPECIAL EXHIBITION.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

THE FRIENDS OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND OF AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION,

RALLY! RALLY!

AT GERMANIA HALL,

SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets,

On FRIDAY EVENING, September 23,

At 8 o'clock.

The following eminent spokesmen will address the meeting:—

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

By order of Committee on Meetings. 9 22 2t

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—

On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870,

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY

will receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York and Eastern States, and Canadas.

Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

E. W. GUINDON,
General Superintendent.

G. A. FULLER, President.

Office, Philadelphia, No. 631 CHESNUT Street,

C. A. OAKMAN, Agent,
9 19 mwthtC1 No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

☞ REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NINTH WARD.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

At a meeting held this date, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL has received the nomination of the Republican party as their candidate for Congress from the Second District; and

Whereas, The Republican City Executive Committee and the Officers and the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee have endorsed said nomination; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward fully approve and ratify said nomination, and that this action be published.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

WILLIAM PRESTON, } Secretaries.
EDWIN F. LEVAN, }
9 21 3t

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL McALLISTER,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street,
9 22 thstuim Second story.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock. JOS. R. ASH,
9 6 tuths Chairman.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 308 BROADWAY,
New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 22,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
AND
SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE
GREAT DRAMATIC CONGRESS,
in Shakespeare's Great Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as..... .....Brutus
Believed his greatest impersonation.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as..... .....Cassius
In which he has achieved great renown.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as.....Marc Antony
A model of Roman eloquence.
Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH as..... .....Casca
(Kindly assumed in consequence of indisposition.)
Mr. CHARLES P. MORTON as.....Julius Cæsar
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as.....Octavius Cæsar
and
Madame PONISI as.....Portia
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as.....Calphurnia
MR. JOHN E. McDONOUGH,
has kindly consented to assume the character of Casca.

The second performance of this great Tragedy will positively take place
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 22.
ADMISSION, 50c. SECURED SEATS, 25c. extra.
AMPHITHEATRE, 25c.
Tuesday's Secured Seats good for this Thursday evening.
FRIDAY NIGHT, LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT, POSITIVELY.
Seats can be secured during the day at the Academy of Music, and at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 9 22

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL
1870. CONCERT MATINEES. 1871.

The Messrs. Hassler have the honor to announce that the
INAUGURAL MATINEE
will take place on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
at 3½ o'clock, with a grand combination of over SIXTY FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTALISTS AND SOLO PERFORMERS.
Particulars in further announcements. 9 22 3t

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 16 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 22 thstutf

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

GREAT REDUCTION.—A FEW VERY SUPERIOR WATCHES made to order. Warranted equal to the Jurgensen in every respect. ISAAC DIXON,
9 22 6t* No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 2t*

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, AND all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day.
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street,
9 22 6t above Ninth.

ALL CREDITORS OF COLONEL WILLIAM C. PATTERSON are requested to send their names and places of address to my office, together with the amount of their respective claims. GEO. M. DALLAS, Trustee, No. 222 S. FOURTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICE CIGARS.

Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of
The Finest Imported
AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS,
Which we offer by the box as low as possible.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

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ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.
$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
$15 All Real Wool, only $15.
$15 Finely made to fit, only $15.
$15 Exquisite style, only $15.
$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Brown Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Fit for kings, only $15.
$15 Beautiful, only $15.
$15 Nobby, only $15.
$15 Gay, only $15.
$15
$15

A Splendid Fall Suit for $15
ONLY AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Fall Overcoats.....$10·00
Fall Overcoats..... 12·00
Fall Overcoats..... 14·00
Fall Overcoats, Silk Lined 18·00

CHEVIOT SUITS
Equal to Imported,
MADE TO MEASURE,
$20·00.
Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
9 17 stuth3m

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!
GREAT BARGAINS.
The old stand, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, to be closed out, regardless of cost.
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS.
The best assortment in the city
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Fine Editions of Standard Works, Poetry, History, Biography, etc. etc.
☞ *During the continuance of the time required to close up the business we shall keep a sufficient supply of ALL THE NEW BOOKS, and sell them at a discount of 30 to 33⅓ per cent. Give us a call.*
D. ASHMEAD, Agent,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
9 17 stuth3t4p Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
9 8 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
Headquarters for Every Variety
OF
MOURNING GOODS.
9 13 tuths3m4p

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,
BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.
We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St, No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

Messrs. W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO.,

Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street,

Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstfrp PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.
Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?
The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.
By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER
It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.
The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.
In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.
For further particulars send for a circular.
JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

BOARDING.

MRS. KEARFOTT, NO. 318 SOUTH BROAD Street, near SPRUCE, having recently taken this house, has it newly and handsomely furnished for boarders. Fine suits of rooms with baths. 9 21 3t*

BOARD WANTED BY A PRESBYTERIAN Minister and his Wife. Location Spruce to Pine, Twentieth to Twenty-second streets. Address "M. P.," this office. 9 21 2t*

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE AND REV. MR. CHENEY.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

It may be a comfort to those of our fellow citizens who have the welfare of law-breaking clergymen of the Episcopal Church so much at heart to know that the proposed canon suspending ministers who have promised obedience to ecclesiastical authority, and who to escape punishment appeal to the civil courts, has *not* passed—though, to the credit of the *ministers* of the Church be it said, *they* passed it by a large majority. The lay vote was a tie, and the Bishop decided the canon lost. So the "great scandal and injury to the cause of religion and morality"(!) which was feared is not so imminent. But it is perhaps rather loose phraseology for you to assume in speaking of the "reason for this harsh enactment," that it was to be found in the action of a clergyman who was arraigned for the "high crime of officiating in the church building of another denomination, or *some similar offense*"—unless in your judgment all offenses against church authorities are "similar." The case of Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, to which you intend to refer, was that of a plain, direct, and wilful breaking of his ordination vow whereby he promised in writing conformity in worship in the following words:—"I solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." These doctrines and worship are set forth in the "Book of Common Prayer," which the minister is obliged to use *on all occasions* of public worship. Canon 20, Title I. Among the "offenses for which a minister may be tried and punished" is included "any act which involves a breach of his ordination vows." Canon 2, Title II.

Now, Mr. Cheney undertook to *alter* the service to which he had "solemnly promised" in writing to conform, and made material omissions in the Baptismal Office. This he notoriously did, and at the "Chicago Conference," so called, was so unwise as to boast of it. It was a matter of public comment. By the law of the Church it is made the duty of the Bishops in all cases where public rumor charges a clergyman with any of the offenses enumerated, to cause "inquiry" to be made, to ascertain the truth of the same. This Bishop Whitehouse did, and the result was a presentment in due form. Pending the trial, Mr. Cheney, with the evident consciousness of guilt, took the unusual course of applying to Judge Jameson (the distinguished jurist who grants the divorces for Chicago) for an injunction against further proceedings, alleging among other things that he was in receipt of an income of $4,500 from his occupation, and that it would be a serious *interference with his business* should he be suspended! He wilfully commits a specific offense, and then shrieks for "civil" protection from the penalty. A nice martyr for conscience sake. He entered the Church voluntarily, and assumed its obligations. No word of the Book of Common Prayer, which he agreed to conform to, has been since altered. *He* has altered his mind, says he cannot believe the plain words of the Service, but—cannot bring his mind to give up his *salary*. Other people who have been "conscientious" have left the Church: he wishes to stay and be a law unto himself. The Chicago jurist, like our city aldermen, decided for the plaintiff. An appeal was taken to a higher court, which is not yet decided.

The denunciations of Bishop Whitehouse for simply doing his duty are quite unmerited. He suffers from the misfortune of having a perverse lawbreaker in his diocese. If there was the slightest pretense that Mr. Cheney was innocent of the offense charged, there might be some ground for the "sympathy" so liberally bestowed in some quarters. The trouble is that he wants the sympathy and the salary, and wants permission to break the law too. He cannot be indulged in all these desires, and persons who understand the facts of the case must fail to see any "tyranny" in the refusal so to indulge him. The New York *Observer*, the leading paper of the Presbyterians, instead of joining in the clamor against the Bishop, came to the sensible conclusion that if Mr. Cheney continued to be a minister of the Episcopal Church he should abide by its rules and regulations, and that when he could no longer do so it was his duty to leave the Church.

A SUBSCRIBER.

September 20, 1870.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our Candidate for Register of Wills.

As time flies, the gentlemen claiming to be adherents of the Republican party, those who have endeavored to injure the prospects of William M. Bunn, Esq., and who are ever ready to howl when they deem it popular, are beginning to see their folly, and now find, when they inquire into the antecedents of that gentlemen, that he is an entirely different man from the one many of his *professed* friends represented him to be. When Mr. Bunn makes a promise you can rely on its fulfilment. How many men in this community can you depend on to that extent? How many men are there among us who will make a positive promise one moment and *forget* it the next? The writer of this happens to know they are a very numerous class, and he could name several, if it were necessary, who he himself overheard traducing Mr. Bunn, in whom he could not place half the confidence he would in our candidate for Register of Wills, as those *distinguished gentlemen* have told him falsehood after falsehood when there was no occasion for it. Mr. Bunn's military career alone should carry him through, unless some of those jealous civilians insist on having all the offices for their own benefit. I am satisfied, from the experience of the past week, that there is no fear of Mr. Bunn's triumphant election.

REPUBLICAN.

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ST. ALBAN'S PLACE is very properly described as one entire garden spot. Fifty-two houses, twenty-six on each side of a large and beautiful park, running the entire length of the square, and tastefully decorated with fountains, statuary, and flowers. The houses, although finished with the latest improvements, embracing Mansard roofs, walnut doors, plate glass windows, inside shutters, etc., are rented at about one-half what is ordinarily asked for such properties. Mr. JAMES, No. 801 GRAY'S FERRY road, and Mr. LESLIE, No. 717 SANSOM street, announce that they will rent but a few more.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We ask all in want of clothing to examine our $15 suits and compare the goods, style, and trimming with the common trash offered for $12. We make this request, knowing that we have the entire stock that has been manufactured of which they are made. We advise all honest people to look to their interest and not to be led astray by false representations.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A WORD TO THE ELDERLY.—Nobody loves to be grey. That's human nature. Everybody detests the hair dyes, and the sedimental "not-a-dyes." That's human nature too. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which literally rejuvenates grey hair, is free from the filth and sediment which defile the dyes and "not-a-dyes."

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia, ALDERSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

THOUSANDS of dollars might be saved annually by using the Old Dominion Sauce. It costs about one-half the price of imported sauces, and is acknowledged equal to the best of them. Give it a trial.

MARRIED.

ALBURGER—ALBURGER.—On Wednesday evening, September 21, 1870, at the residence of the bride, No. 705 Callowhill street, by the Rev. Joseph F. Berg, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM H. ALBURGER to Mrs. MARY E. C. ALBURGER, both of this city.

DIED.

DREXEL.—On Wednesday evening,, the 21st inst., CATHARINE DREXEL, widow of F. M. Drexel.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1900 Rittenhouse Square, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. 4

ROBERTS.—On the 20th inst., ELIZABETH ROBERTS, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 North Ninth street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets. All that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, Twenty-sixth ward; containing in front on Afton street 16 feet, and extending in depth along Seventeenth street 58 feet 2½ inches to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Occupied as a liquor store; has gas, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $40·50.

No. 2. Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 824 N. Twenty-third street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-third street, north of Brown street, No. 824; containing in front on Twenty-third street 16 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Immediate possession. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $126.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 22 24 oct Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Handsome modern three-story brick Residence, No. 2015 North Twenty-second street, above Norris street. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twenty-second street, above Norris street, No. 2015; containing in front on Twenty-second street 27 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 175 feet to a 50 feet wide street. The house has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 large chambers, bath room, with hot and cold water, saloon sitting room, with bay window, on second floor, and 4 large chambers on third floor; has walnut front and vestibule doors, walnut finish doors, stairs, balusters, rails, etc.; gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, cooking range, etc.

Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 22 24 10 1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND others—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable Lot N. W. corner of Locust and Twenty-third streets, 110 by 95 feet, three fronts. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Locust and Twenty-third streets (Ashton), containing in front on Locust street 110 feet, and extending along Twenty-third street and a 20 feet wide street 95 feet 3 inches, more or less—3 fronts. Terms, half cash. Subject to a lease, which expires 14th April, 1871.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 22 oct 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Lot, Second street, south of Master street, 40 feet front, 317 feet deep to Cadwallader street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the west side of Second street, 180 feet south of Master street; containing in front on Second street 40 feet, and extending in depth 301 feet 7¼ inches on the south line, 317 feet 2½ inches on the north line, to a 40-feet-wide street called Cadwallader street, on which it has a front of 42 feet 11¼ inches.

Subject to an irredeemable ground-rent of $80 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 22 24oc1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and Desirable Lot, Paul street, between Church and Unity streets, Frankford, Twenty-third ward, 41½ feet front and 130 feet deep. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and desirable lot of ground, situate on the west side of Paul street, between Unity and Church streets, Frankford, Twenty-third ward; containing in front on Paul street 41 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 130 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 22 24 oc1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Three valuable tracts Coal, Iron and Timber Lands, 1600 acres, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about 3 miles from the Pittsburg and Connelsville Railroad, and about 15 miles from Connelsville. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

☞ Full particulars in catalogues. 9 22 24 oc1

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

S 26 1m

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1map PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.

FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. S 20rp

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, 45 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

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GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

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S 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES

At Reduced Rates.

Persons furnishing houses or stores will find it to their interest to deal with the Manufacturers direct. Our assortment of all kinds of Gas Fixtures cannot be equalled in the city, and we invite all those in want to call on

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

MANUFACTURERS,

Showrooms, No. 718 CHESNUT St.,

9 22 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW CROP OLIVE OIL

50 Cases of Finest Quality

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

S 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON

IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,

PURE SPICES, ETC.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

S 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

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WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
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In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.,

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CIGARS.

ELEGANT TEN CENT

Honey Bee Cigars,

Three for a Quarter.

SOLD IN THIS CITY BY

J. T. FLAHERTY,

9 15 thstu6rp S. E. corner EIGHTH and CHESNUT

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

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BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED.

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Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

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JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

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NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 3

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

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No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

203 **203**

FINANCIAL.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest a the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE.
W. D. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

COUPONS.

THE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD COUPONS

OF THE

SUNBURY AND LEWISTOWN RR. CO.

Due October 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

9 21 22t J. G. L. SHINDEL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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26 PHILADELPHIA

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

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FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

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No. 17 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kinds in the City of Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canadas.

AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT taken for all the States. 9 12 1mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819

New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,

West Side, Philadelphia.

96 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuths3rp

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation in 1866—Political History of Germany During the Four Previous Years.

The last London *Athenæum* contains an exceedingly interesting review of a work just published by Sir Alexander Malet, entitled "The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866." We quote it entire:—

The appearance of this work is exceedingly well-timed. At the present moment, the history of the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria is interesting in the highest degree, both as laying bare the policy of Prussia, and discovering the means by which that policy can be carried out. The political history of Germany during the years 1862-1866 is the theme of Sir Alexander Malet, late her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Diet at Frankfort; and he also furnishes valuable military information with regard to that part of the war of 1866 in Northern and Western Germany, and devotes a chapter to the military growth of Prussia. Sir Alexander Malet commences with a brief sketch of the Constitution of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation. This chapter, however, would be more appreciated by the antiquarian than the general reading public, and does not call for particular notice. The history also of the spoliation of Denmark, which follows, is in a certain sense a thing of the past—a regretted, but an accepted, accomplished, and irrevocable fact. The chapters, however, devoted to this subject are interesting both on account of the singularly excellent opportunities possessed by the author for becoming acquainted and forming an opinion of the facts, and also on account of the part played by our own Government, and because it was the first act of the drama which culminated only a few weeks ago in the virtual union of all Germany. It is only fair to Sir Alexander Malet to give the following extract from his preface:—

"Time has already revealed many mysteries inexplicable at the period in which the events occurred, and relieved me from the duty of silence on circumstances of which at the time I gained knowledge only from my official position."

The Schleswig-Holstein question was stated by Lord Palmerston to have been one which was thoroughly understood by himself and another person who at the time of its complete development was dead. We shall not seek, therefore, to analyze the matter, and shall content ourselves with pointing out the dishonesty of the German powers, the questionable conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, and the feeble misleading policy of Earl Russell.

Count Bismarck embraced the opportunity afforded by the dispute with Denmark to lay the foundation of Prussian supremacy in Germany, and made use of the terror entertained by Austria of a democratic movement to render her an unconscious accomplice in Prussian aggrandizement. The feelings which actuated Count Bismarck are plainly, forcibly, and, we believe, correctly stated by the author:—

"M. de Bismarck's whole soul glowed with the passionate resolve to expel Austria from Germany. It was not in his character to hesitate as to means; and neither moral nor material obstacles diverted him from his object. In fact, he entered on the contest unincumbered by scruples of any kind. To raise Prussia to the political status which he thought that his country ought to hold, was his religion. He entered the path of action with the fervor of a Mohammed enforcing a novel faith, and, like Mohammed, he succeeded."

The first step towards carrying out his object was an association with Austria in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein affair; Austria being simply used to assist in drawing out of the fire chestnuts of which she was destined never to have a share. The co-operation of Austria having been secured, the next step was to make a cloak of the Diet to the high-handed proceedings contemplated; the Diet itself being afterwards cast on one side as a useless and cumbersome garment. The matter, as regarded Schleswig at least, partook of an international nature, though it suited the Germans to deny this obvious fact. It was necessary, therefore, to prevent the intervention of France, bound not only by the treaty of London, in 1852, to guarantee the integrity of Denmark, but also by the memory of past friendship and great sacrifices, to prevent the spoliation of her steadfast ally. Sir Alexander Malet explains the refusal of France to interfere, and this explanation, though founded only on surmise, is probable enough when read by the light of subsequent events. Even the surmises, moreover, of one in Sir A. Malet's position, and possessing special means of information and peculiar opportunities for drawing just inferences, are worthy of consideration. The explanation is given in the following passage:—

"There exists, however, a very general persuasion that M. de Bismarck has already found means to influence the imperial mind. It has been surmised that his own schemes of aggrandizement for Prussia, at the expense both of Denmark and of Germany, had been more than hinted at, and that visions of possible territorial advantages to accrue to France may have been held out to the Emperor, and entertained by him, in case Prussia was left free to pursue her own course without interruption. To reasons such as these, it is imagined, may in great measure be ascribed the quiescent attitude taken by the Imperial Government in this question."

The official utterances of the Emperor, through his ambassador in London, offer the following justification of his conduct:—

"The Emperor has always been disposed to pay great regard to the feelings and aspirations of nationalities. It is not to be denied that the national feelings and aspirations of Germany tend to a closer connection with the Germans of Holstein and of Schleswig. The Emperor would feel repugnance to any course which should bind him to oppose in arms the wishes of Germany. It may be comparatively easy for England to carry on a war which can never go beyond maritime operations of blockade and capture of ships. Schleswig and England are far apart from each other. But the soil of Germany touches the soil of France, and a war between France and Germany would be one of the most burdensome and one of the most hazardous in which the French Empire could engage."

This passage must possess a mournful significance for the French at the present moment. The insincerity and dishonesty of the German sovereigns—for they must all share the guilt, though by a fitting retribution they shared none of the profits, of the spoliation of Denmark—are clearly indicated in the pages of the work before us. By means of the opening given by Holstein, they determined and contrived to bring Schleswig within the scope of their operations. It must, however, be admitted that the impulse given to interference in the matter of Schleswig came from below—was democratic and at the same time sentimental in its nature; and it was difficult for the princes of Germany to resist, without risk to their thrones. Considering the astuteness of the politicians engaged in the disgraceful business, it is evident that it is to their conduct, rather than to their words or documens, that we must look for evidence of their dishonesty. The following passages are nevertheless interesting and deserving of attention. Extract from a letter from the British Ambassador at Vienna to Earl Russell, giving an account of an interview with Count Reenberg, the Austrian Premier:—

"His Excellency is as unwilling as ever to admit that the interests of Schleswig are disconnected from those of Holstein, and consequently of Germany, and he considers that, as they have been mixed up together for so long past, it is impossible for Germany to abandon its right to interfere."

Extract from the British Ambassador at Vienna to Earl Russell, giving an account of a subsequent interview with Count Rechberg:

"That as to Schleswig or Jutland, there was no thought of entering either country."

From the beginning Earl Russell endeavored to separate the questions of Schleswig and Holstein; the right of the Diet to act as it thought fit with regard to the latter Duchy he frankly acknowledged. The Schleswig question he, however, firmly asserted was one of an international nature, and should be dealt with in concert with the signataries of the treaty of London. He for a long time strove to procure the assent of Germany to mediation, but received in return the most insulting neglect of his representations, and a contemptuous indifference, which has gone far to lower the influence of British diplomacy on the Continent. It is true that he was not, save in one instance, treated with verbal discourtesy, but in substance the replies he received were—"This is no concern of yours; mind your own business."

"Sir A. Malet writes to Earl Russell from Frankfort:—

"The tension of the public mind is very great, and I am bound to say that there is a wonderful indifference to our representations, while they are at the same time resented as interfering with a cherished project. There is an absolute persuasion that England will not interfere materially, and our counsels, regarded as unfriendly, have no weight."

On one occasion Sir A. Malet was actually told by the Bavarian envoy to the Diet that he looked on Lord Russell's despatches as so much waste-paper—an expression for which Sir A. Malet, however, required and obtained an ample apology. The Bavarian Minister was, however, correct in his description of Earl Russell's representations and threats. Finding that mediation was unavailing, Earl Russell betook himself to threats. Memorandum presented by Sir A. Buchanan to Count Bismarck, November 24, 1863:—

"Should Federal troops enter Holstein on purely Federal grounds, her Majesty's Government would not interfere; but should it appear that Federal troops had entered the Duchy on international grounds, her Majesty's Government may be obliged to interfere."

Again, see Earl Russell to Sir A. Buchanan, Dec. 25, 1863:—

"Any precipitate action on the part of the German Confederation at the present moment may lead to consequences fatal to the peace of Europe, and may involve Germany, in particular, in difficulties of a most serious nature."

The following extracts from Earl Russell's correspondence with the British Ambassador at Paris, under date Jan. 24, 1864, are worthy of notice:—

"Her Majesty's Government seek for the concert and co-operation of France, Russia, and Sweden, in order to give, if necessary, material assistance to Denmark in the resistance of such dismemberment."

"I answered that I alluded to material support, but that I would define the case in which such a support should be given in a despatch which I had prepared for the cabinet, to be afterwards submitted for the sanction of the Queen."

Finding that the threats of England were looked upon as so much *brutum fulmen* Earl Russell took lower ground, and made the grant of any material assistance to Denmark to depend on the concurrence of France and Russia. These powers, however, refused that concurrence, and Earl Russell's warlike intentions oozed out of his fingers' ends like "Bob Acres'" courage. England had, nevertheless, as is apparent from the Danish Ambassador's despatch, dated February 11, 1864, promised unconditional aid if Schleswig were attacked:—

"Recently, too, the Cabinet of London gave it to be understood at Frankfort that, in the case of an attack of Schleswig, Denmark would not be left alone in the contest."

Schleswig was attacked and England made no sign.

The history of the operations in Western and Northern Germany in 1866 is clearly told, and forms an interesting supplement to Captain Hozier's history of the war. Sir A. Malet was living at the time at the scene of action—was personally acquainted with many of the actors in the campaign—and, though a civilian, shows in general considerable talent for describing and analyzing military operations.

For the political manœuvres which preceded the outbreak of war, and the conduct of Count Bismarck toward his inoffensive neighbors, we refer the reader to the book itself. As to the campaign, it was a strong illustration of the inefficiency of the Federal military organization. Other causes, however, equally contributed to the failure. Speaking of the troops acting under orders of the Diet, Sir A. Malet says:—

"When the Diet's decision, of June 14, called these troops into immediate activity, the faultiness of Federal military arrangements became instantly apparent, and it was manifest that a much longer term would be required to prepare the several contingents to take the field in such an efficient state of preparation as modern warfare demands. The assembling and training of horses, especially, was very imperfectly accomplished, and the cavalry, artillery, and train were accordingly ill provided, and their efficiency proportionately imperfect."

The force was divided into two armies; one under Prince Alexander of Hesse, the other, consisting entirely of Bavarians, under the command of Prince Charles of Bavaria. The chief command of both armies was also vested in the latter Prince. The choice of a commander-in-chief was unfortunate. Prince Charles was old, slow, obstinate, and of no experience in modern warfare. The result was, that though far superior in numbers, he was everywhere worsted by the inferior Prussian forces. By his neglecting to send aid to Hanover, moreover, he contributed in great measure to the surrender of the gallant contingent which that kingdom had placed in the field. Another cause of Prussian success was the treachery or incapacity of Prince William of Baden, who commanded the Baden division of the army of the Diet. At the commencement of the campaign he retired from Giessen without orders, thereby uncovering the left of Prince Alexander's army and the City of Frankfort; later on, in the actions on the Tauber, he withdrew without orders, after a merely formal resistance, thereby causing the retreat of the army from the line of that river. Lastly, the next day he, without any cause, declined to support a Bavarian division which sent urgent demands for assistance to him. The theory of treachery is strongly supported by a very significant passage in the book under review:—

"The humbled Southern States of Germany, with the exception of Baden, addressed themselves to France, as a mediator between them and the conquering power. Baden has good grounds for reliance on the family ties existing between the house of Hohenzollern and the Grand-Ducal family, and for believing that their State would be leniently treated."

The staff of the Confederate army does not appear to great advantage in the history of the present campaign. For this apparently the two chief generals are not responsible. As well as other defects, it must be attributed to the vicious system of Federal military organization. Prince Alexander of Hesse, in a published journal of the campaign,

states with what unwillingness and misgiving he entered on the command assigned to him. The faulty equipment and diversity of organization of the various contingents composing the 8th Army Corps, as well as the deficiencies of the Federal military constitution, by authority of which the corps was assembled and himself entrusted with the command, are clearly set forth. The prince was not even allowed to select the members of his personal staff, his aides-de-camp and every functionary of the army being named by the various military authorities in the States whose contingents were placed under his orders. These several contingents varied in their words of command, in their system of manœuvring, in the calibre of small arms, in their artillery system. The whole body of the 8th Corps presented an assemblage of troops from which excellent material might have been selected, but which would have needed far more time than was allowed to its chief to mould it into the homogeneity necessary for successful military action. No officer or man of the whole body, save of the Austrian division, had ever been in action, and it was twenty-six years since the corps had been assembled. What results could he hoped for from such defects in the essentials of preparation?"

A useful warning is given to us in the foregoing passage, as well as in several others scattered over this book, which show that success in war can only be obtained by careful preparation in time of peace.

Among the most regretable episodes of this war is the treatment of the free City of Frankfort by Generals von Falkenstein and Manteuffel. In giving an account of this instance of Prussian brutality, Sir A. Malet relates that of which he, being on the spot, was personally cognizant. On less authority than this we should hesitate to accept the confirmation of the newspaper statements of the time.

It would be painful to attempt a detail of the various acts of ill-treatment which Frankfort, which had been entered without opposition, suffered at the hands of the imitators of the ruffians of the Thirty Years' War. It is sufficient to say that Sir A. Malet amply confirms all that was stated at the time, and to mention merely that General Manteuffel threatened pillage and bombardment if £2,100,000 were not paid by the citizens within twenty-four hours. It is pleasant to be able to state that this exaction was ultimately remitted at the personal intercession of the kind-hearted Queen of Prussia.

In his chapter on the Prussian army, the author tells us little which those who have studied military matters did not know before. The history of the progress and development of the Prussian military system is not, however, without interest to the general reader. The principal change effected in the system of Scharnhorst is that by which the service in the reserve is extended from two to four years, and the forming of the landwehr into a separate army, instead of placing it in division as formerly with the regular troops. With regard to the extension of the service in the reserve, General von Moltke gives the following weighty testimony in favor of thoroughly trained soldiers:—

"On our side, we heard everywhere the cry, 'Where is the Captain? what said the Captain as to where we should go?' This instinct of hanging together under all circumstances cannot be *drilled* into a man; it must be the *habit* of his life."

The advantages of the localization of corps, which has been recommended for our own service, are urged in a passage which well merits the attention of Mr. Cardwell:—

"The highly valuable element which the French call *esprit de corps* is nowhere better understood or maintained than in the Prussian army. Each regiment is indeed localized, and has its own peculiar recruiting district, and its own Landwehr, wherein serve the time-expired men of the line regiments and of the Guard."

The system of calling up the reserve appears admirable, and may furnish a worthy example for us in the organization of our reserve force:—

"A telegraphic signal from headquarters puts the whole machinery in operation at once. In the Landwehr offices of every village the summonses for assembly lie constantly ready, and have only to be distributed. Every individual attached to the commissariat, the hospitals, or field post offices, or any other employ, in case of war, knows his destination beforehand, and only requires notice to present himself."

We will conclude this necessarily imperfect review of a valuable book by giving an extract which it would be, perhaps, well if our military authorities would reflect on:—

"In squad and company drill and in gymnastics, which are carefully attended to, the subaltern officers and captains invariably discharge duties left in the English army to the under-officers. By this system men and officers become more familiarized with each other, and this is immensely in favor of the Prussian system in the wear and tear of actual service."

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 209 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heoley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 193¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, nbrth 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M, Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70¾ degrees east, 89¾ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $79, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

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No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

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SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 5

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 4

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IR

THE RIVAL OF NIAGARA.

The Great Cataract in South America—Nearly Eight Hundred Feet Fall—A Column of Snow White Foam.

Mr. Richard Brown writes to the London *Times* on the 29th ultimo:—

In the month of April last, a waterfall of most unusual height was discovered on the Potaro, a tributary of the Essequebo River, by Mr C. B. Brown of the Geological Survey of British Guiana. Being short of provisions, and at a great distance from his boats, Mr. Brown was not able to devote more than a couple of hours to the examination of the falls, which, by hasty barometrical observations, he found to be nearly 900 feet in height, the breadth of the river at the top of the falls being 100 yards, and its depth 15 feet. On his return to Georgetown, in consequence of the strong desire expressed by the community that a careful survey should be made of the falls without delay, Mr. Brown was instructed by the Governor to proceed at once to the falls for that purpose, accompanied by Sir G. Young, Mr. Charles Mitchell, and Mr. King. The result of their journey is embodied in the inclosed article, published in a Demerara paper of the 3d inst., which, perhaps, you will deem of sufficient interest to insert in the columns of your widely circulated journal.

Sir George Young gives the following detailed description of the cataract to a Georgetown paper:—

"Although I am anxious that Mr. Brown, as a discoverer of the Great Kaieteur Fall, and the director to the successful expedition which we were permitted to accompany, should have the telling of his own story, yet I can understand that his friends in Georgetown will be anxious to hear at once of his success. The Fall has a clear descent, according to barometrical observations taken simultaneously by Mr. Brown at the bottom, and by my colleague, Mr. Mitchell, at the top, of 750 feet. Above, the Potaro glides smoothly in a slight depression of the table of conglomerate sandstone, and disappears over the edge in a body which we estimated at 80 yards in width, and of depth uncertain in the centre, but shallowing rapidly towards either bank. When Mr. Brown discovered the fall in April, the rocky channel was completely covered, and the stream must have had a width of at least 100 yards. At present it is diminishing in volume, and, as the Indians assured us, will continue to do so till October, when only the central and deeper portion, about one-third of the whole, will remain. The best time, therefore, for a visit is in spring, at the end of what appears to be the rainy season of this elevated tract.

"As we saw the Fall I cannot imagine anything more beautiful. The central portion, which is never dry, forms a small horseshoe or re-entering angle, and the water in this part preserves its consistency for a short distance from the ledge. But everywhere else, and here also, at a few feet from the top, all semblance of water disappears; it breaks up, or blossoms, into fine foam or spray, which descends in the well-know rocket-like forms of the Staubbach and similar waterfalls, but multiplied a thousand times, into a small, dark pool, over a semi-circular curtain of precipice deeply hollowed by the action of the spray. The cavern behind the fall is the home of thousands of swallows, which issue from it in the morning, and may be seen returning in their multitudes at night. The fall itself is one vast descending column of a fine dry-looking, snow-white substance, bearing a resemblance, in color and consistence, to the snow of an avalanche, but surpassing all avalanches I have seen in size, and in the beauty of the forms taken by the material of the fall. Rainbows of great splendor were observed, one from the front of the fall in the morning, one from the summit in the afternoon; but this last reverted, forming a colored loop or ring, into which the whole mass seemed to precipitate itself and disappear, and dart out underneath, black and foaming, at the gorge and outlet of the pool.

"We spent eleven days in ascending the Essequebo, which was heavy in flood, and detained us double the time anticipated. Five days brought us from Tumatumari, the lowest fall on the Potaro, to the Patamona village. In this stage there are five cataracts, two of which at least are inaccessible. We spent two days in visiting the foot and summit of the fall, and descended to the settlement, leaving Messrs. Brown and King to complete the survey and sketches of the country in four days and a half. We expect our companions by the steamer on the 1st of August, when this imperfect record will be supplemented. We had fine weather, and suffered nothing from the climate or from fatigue, for which we are indebted mainly to Mr. Brown's foresight and ability."

Mr. Brown and Mr. King remained at the fall two days after the departure of Sir George Young and Mr. Mitchell, making sketches of the fall and observations of the width, depth, and velocity of the stream above. On carefully working out the mean result of five separate observations taken simultaneously at the top and bottom of the fall, Mr. Brown found that they gave the total height of the perpendicular fall and cataract as 817 feet. The depth of the cataract was subsequently taken at the edge of the pool on the western side, by aneroid barometer (it being impossible to carry a large barometer to the foot of the fall), and found to be 81 feet, making the height of the perpendicular fall 736 feet. The width of the river 200 yards above the Fall was 134 yards, and its greatest depth 15 feet 2 inches, 5 feet less than at high water. On the morning of the 21st of July Mr. Brown and Mr. King started on their return, but at the mouth of the Curiebrong river Mr. Brown remained three days to make arrangements to ascend that stream on his next geological excursion. They finally left the Tumatumari Fall (five miles up the Potaro River) on the morning of the 29th ult., and, after an unprecedentedly rapid run down the Essequebo, arrived at Bartica Grove on the evening of the 30th, and at the settlement on the following morning. They experienced moderately fine weather throughout, and not a single member of the party, which numbered 21 all told, suffered even a day's sickness during the excursion.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

GENERAL WIMPFFEN'S ILL-FATED COMMAND.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 8th inst. remarks:—"It here does not seem to have been any reason, notwithstanding camp rumors to that effect, why General Wimpffen should have had any secret appointment to his short and ill-fated command. De Failly having fallen, and Marshal MacMahon being *hors de combat*, he naturally stepped into the charge. He has had a general of division's rank since 1859; that of General Ducrot, who is represented to have disputed with him on the subject, is of 1865, and the latter (who appears to have taken over command of the 1st Corps at Chalons) is junior to Felix Douay, who was also present. Lebrun, the last of these unfortunate chiefs of corps, was the junior. Vinoy, who escaped by not having arrived to join the army when caught by its enemies, is considerably the senior of Uhlad, having been before the war on the reserve, or 'removed,' as over age for active service."

THE MITRAILLEUR.

At the commencement of the war it was the business of the French to give confidence to their troops by exaggerating the value of the mitrailleur. The Prussian soldiers were very naturally taught to despise it. Obviously, the French generals should have taken an opportunity of obtaining a success or two by concentrating a heavy mitrailleur fire upon a body of Prussians at moderate range, so as to show off the weapon to the best advantage. There could have been no difficulty about it, for the Prussians were known to be weak on the frontier. It is incomprehensible why Marshal Lebœuf did not send at least 50,000 or 100,000 men into Germany at once, even if they could not be sent far for want of provisions and stores. It is equally incomprehensible why the first trial of the mitrailleur was made at long range—about 1800 yards. The want of intelligence shown at the outset was sufficient to bring discredit upon the French leaders, and doubts as to the possibility of their ultimate success.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To lay Water-pipe on Edgemont and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

Edgemont, from York to Cumberland street.

Orkney, from York street south a distance of two hundred feet.

Thompson, from William to Clearfield street.

Thirteenth, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue.

Franklin, from Susquehanna avenue north a distance of one hundred and eighty-one feet.

Tabassa street, from Ninth to Tenth street.

Taney street, from Brown to Poplar street.

Franklin street, from Montgomery avenue to Diamond street.

Eighth street, from Berks to Dauphin street.

Reed street, from Sixteenth to Twentieth street, Twenty-sixth ward.

Mutter street, from Norris to Berks street, in the Nineteenth ward, and

Sixteenth street, from Poplar street to Cambridge street, Twentieth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for the Removal of Railroad Tracks from South Broad street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the damages for the removal of the railroad tracks from South Broad street, the said sum to be paid to the owner or owners of the said tracks, provided that the said owner or owners shall notify the City Solicitor of their acceptance of the said sum within sixty days after the approval of this ordinance; and provided that the said sum shall be accepted in full satisfaction and payment of all damages to be incurred by the removal of all freight railroad tracks from Broad street, between South street and Washington avenue; the same to be removed on or before the first day of October, 1870, without expense to the city of Philadelphia, and no warrant shall be drawn under this ordinance until the said tracks shall have been removed from said Broad street. The warrants to be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To lay Water-pipe on Rockland Street and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

Rockland street, from Haverford to Bridge street.

Aspen street, from Brooklyn street westward.

Forty-fifth street and Lex street, from Huron to Transcript street.

Forty-first street, from Elm street to Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Berks street, from Nineteenth street to Ridge avenue; and Woodstock street, from Montgomery avenue to Norris street, in the Twenty-eighth ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for the Removal of Railroad Tracks from South Broad street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred ($300) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the City Commissioners for the expenses of carrying out the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled "Act in Relation to the Site for Public Buildings in the City of Philadelphia," approved March 30, 1870, and warrants shall be drawn for the said appropriation by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Relative to a Plan of Certain Parts of the Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized to prepare plans of the street lines and grades over so much of the Twenty-first ward as lies between Leverington avenue and Gorgas lane and Ridge avenue and Fairmount Park line as extended along Wissahickon Creek.

Also, so much of the Twenty-first ward as lies between Cinnaminson street and Domino lane and Ridge avenue and the river Schuylkill.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this nineteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1stuss

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the MARKET street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¼, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 6¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 6¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:40 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¼, 6:26, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Moore's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 5 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:05 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

On Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 2:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:50 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystewn, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Sept. 15, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Julius Cæsar" at the Academy of Music.

In spite of the previous disappointments, a large audience was attracted last evening to the Academy of Music to see the performance of *Julius Cæsar*. This noble play is one of Shakespeare's most mature works, and it is literally a crystallization of history. No other writer than Shakespeare has ever gone so to the heart of a great subject, and within the limits of five brief acts so reproduced an era in history without crowding his personages and incidents, and without omitting anything that is essential. In its outlines the tragedy of *Julius Cæsar* is wonderfully true to history, and this very fidelity, while it adds greatly to its interest as a closet play, interferes to some extent with its effect upon the stage. The death of "Cæsar" is apparently the natural climax of the tragedy, but the men who assassinated him were no common intriguants and murderers, and it was necessary to carry out the conspiracy to its legitimate conclusion in the death of "Brutus" and "Cassius." This produces the effect of an anti-climax, and yet the last two acts are the ones that we would be least willing to lose, as they give us the famous quarrel scene between "Brutus" and "Cassius," with their reconciliation and the melancholy ending of their careers; and they serve also to exhibit the characters of the two men more clearly than would have been possible in the incipiency and progress of the conspiracy, and to show how, with such leaders of a great political revolution, it must of necessity fail. Another reason why the play is not altogether satisfactory in representation in the division of interest between the leading characters. "Julius Cæsar" is the nominal hero, but "Brutus" is, with undoubted propriety, made the most prominent figure. At the same time "Brutus" is to some extent a passive instrument in the hands of other men, and "Cassius" is the active agent in the conspiracy. Supplementary to these we have the figure of "Marc Antony" delineated in Shakespeare's most masterly manner as the friend o "Cæsar," and, with "Octavius," the avenger of his death, while at the same time he is playing with equal boldness and skill a game that he hopes will enable him to grasp "Cæsar's" power.

The performance of *Julius Cæsar* at the Academy of Music last evening, while it lacked some elements of completeness, was exceptionally good. Mr. E. L. Davenport represented "Brutus" as the gentleman, scholar, and patriot that Shakespeare drew, and Mr. Frank Mayo personated the fiery and less scrupulous "Cassius" with much force, albeit he was at times overcome by the temptations that the play holds out for over-declamation. This is a fault that Mr. Mayo is not commonly guilty of, and a further study of the part must convince him that his personation will lose nothing in power by being a trifle more subdued in manner. Mr. McDonough, who assumed the part of "Casca" at short notice, invested it with considerable humor, as was fitting, and with much abominable elocution that is open to no extenuation. Mr. F. C. Bangs was a capable representative of "Marc Antony," although his elegant delivery of the oration over the body of "Cæsar" was artificial rather than natural. Mr. Charles Morton gave a fair representation, and Mr. A. H. Davenport filled the minor *role* of "Octavius Cæsar" satisfactorily. The female characters in this play are of small importance, but what "Portia" and "Calphurnia" had to do was well done by Madame Ponisi and Miss Josie Orton.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Julius Cæsar* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will personate *Jack Cade* this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard Combination will appear this evening in a light and pleasing entertainment.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fernande* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE Ethiopian burlesques, songs, and dances are announced for this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme will be presented this evening

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOTTINGS.—Broad street is thirty-three miles long.

—City Councils meet this afternoon.

—Rail-bird shooting has commenced.

—A brilliant ball season is in the prospective.

—The census of Philadelphia is still incomplete.

—Penrose Ferry Bridge progresses very slowly.

—The boat race on the Schuylkill this afternoon is attracting considerable attention.

—Beggar-Detective Connawasser is to receive his papers as Professor of the Welsh vernacular.

—The Excelsior Regiment will visit Germantown on the 17th of next month.

—Philadelphia is at prerent run down with bogus newspaper reporters.

—The coupes are being extensively employed by ladies for shopping purposes.

—The school children are on the *qui vive* as to when the nutting expedition to the Park will come off.

—Republicans should remember that the re-apportionment of the State takes place next winter at Harrisburg.

—The dissensions in the two political parties in this city will cause a heavy vote at the coming election.

—An eccentric individual appeared on Chesnut street this morning with a long German pipe decorated with miniature American flags.

—Hundreds of urchins devoted yesterday to searching for the $1000 which were advertised as having been lost in Independence Square.

—The first criminal prosecution under the Registry act will be commenced before Recorder Givin this afternoon.

—All slaughter-houses and bone-boiling establishments in the built-up portions of the city should be declared nuisances by the Board of Health.

—The Bible Christian Church, Third street, above Girard avenue, has lately undergone a thorough renovation.

—A new Lodge of Odd-Fellows, styled Remembrance, No. 731, was instituted a night or two since in the upper part of the city.

—The Young America and Germantown Cricket Clubs play for the championship to-morrow and Saturday.

—A number of the country members of the Legislature have been in the city during the past few days.

—The Nineteenth ward Republican delegates will meet this evening for the purpose of placing in nomination an extra Common Councilman.

—Persons should be careful in handling coal-oil lamps, and not fill them when lighted. Several accidents have recently occurred through carelessness in this particular.

—Common Councilman Huhn, ex-Representative Davis, and Representative Johnson will be the prominent candidates for the place now occupied by Senator Henszey.

—The banks of the Schuylkill will be lined with thousands of people this afternoon to witness the race between the crews of the Nassau Boat Club and the Schuylkill Navy.

—The Cohocksink Presbyterian Church was the only one in this city to which one hundred members and more were added on profession of faith during the last year.

—A number of coats and hats have been stolen from racks by fellows pretending to be census takers, while the servants have absented themselves from the door for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information.

THE FIRST MEETING of the winter course was held at the Franklin Institute last evening and was largely attended. The report of Dr. Wahl, the Secretary, included the discoveries and advances in the various sciences and arts which had been made within the few months just past. We notice the announcement of the discovery of a mode of artificially manufacturing "Alizarene" (the coloring principle of the madder root). Specimens of both natural and artificial products were shown, and their identity demonstrated by chemical reactions and by the exhibition of fabrics dyed by each of them. The metallic nature of hydrogen gas was shown by alloying it with mercury; and, besides many other scientific novelties too numerous to mention, the Shaw Compound Propeller Pump, which treats the water as though it were a bolt, was exhibited in operation and described. The interest of the meeting was kept up until a late hour, when an adjournment was announced.

ROGUES' GALLERY ABOLISHED.—The rogues' gallery connected with the Detective Department has been abolished. The pictures have been taken out and photographed, and it is the intention of the Mayor to supply each station-house with an album containing the likenesses of all the criminals. All persons hereafter arrested and convicted of felonies are to be photographed and a copy sent to each station-house for insertion in the albums.

TAPPED A TILL.—A newsboy named Louis Linder, with a companion, went into a confectionery store at No. 1025 Federal street last night, and while one engaged the attention of the attendant the other helped himself to the money-drawer. Louis was arrested and taken before Alderman Collins, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

THE POLL TAX.

The Collectors Appointed by the Receiver of Taxes.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Collectors of the personal poll tax of fifty cents, by Receiver of Taxes R. A. Peltz:—

Ward.

1. Alderman S. Lutz, No. 1305 Moyamensing ave.
   Alderman Jesse S. Bonsall, Passyunk road and Reed street.
2. Joseph Tatum, Prime street and Moyamensing avenue.
   Jesse W. Tittermary, No. 910 Passyunk road.
3. Thomas Stewart, No 844 S. Front street.
4. John J. Schell, No. 742 S. Third street.
5. George White, No. 408 S. Second street.
   George W. Eckert, No. 111 S. Fifth street.
6. Frederick Smith, No. 228 New street.
7. Charles J. Smith, N. W. corner Ninth and Lombard streets.
   Wm. J. Ovens, No. 1348 Lombard street.
8. Samuel McKinsley, N. W. corner Locust and Juniper streets.
   Ald. John Nichols, Eighth, below Walnut.
9. Ald. S. P. Jones, Jr., No. 31 S. Eleventh street.
10. Ald. L. Godbon, No. 143 N. Thirteenth street.
    H. P. Lippincott, Twentieth and Cherry streets.
11. Edward Smith, No. 212 Wood street.
12. Ald. Wm. S. Toland, N. W. corner Third and Buttonwood streets.
13. Samuel Allen, S. W. cor. Franklin and Poplar.
    Ald. Chas. M. Carpenter, N. W. corner Eighth and Wood streets.
14. Alderman Jacob R. Massey, S. E. corner of Thirteenth and Green streets.
15. E. Haws, No. 640 N. Eighteenth street.
    James E. Ritchie, No. 2143 Mount Vernon street.
    Dr. H. L. Aitkin, No. 1422 Spring Garden street.
16. James Nichols, No. 932 N. Second street.
    John Kurtz, No. 931 N. Fifth street.
17. Wesley Stevenson, No. 420 Master street.
    John Finletter, No. 1423 Howard street.
18. Alderman Luke Sutphin, No. 306 E. Girard av.
    Alderman E. C. Eggleton, No. 1245 Frankford rd.
19. George L. Deitz, Fifth and Berks, at Ald. Heins'.
    Wm. B. Crawford, No. 1918 Frankford road.
    Alex. McEwen, N. E. corner Trenton avenue and York.
20. Robert Stewart, No. 1733 N. Tenth street.
    A. M. Roberts, No. 2054 Ridge avenue.
    Joshua M. Points, No. 725 Poplar street.
21. Matthew Pester, Lyceum Hall, Roxborough.
    Captain Wm. Domson, Morris Hotel, Manayunk.
    William Jones, Grape street, Manayunk.
22. Ald. Jacob Good, Main street near Carr, Germantown.
    Wm. B. Hart, Donat's Hotel, Chesnut Hill.
    Oscar Bolton, No. 122 Ashmead street.
    Wm. Hopkins, No. 4925 Main street, Germantown.
    John Graham, Branchtown Hotel, Branchtown.
23. James Hogan, No. 4307 Frankford st., Frankford.
    A. C. Shallcross, Holmesburg.
    John F. Duncan, Bustleton,
    Jamison Loll, Somerton.
    William Taylor, White Hall.
    Leonard Shallcross, Clayton, Cedarville Hotel.
24. Ald. Geo. E. Johnson, No. 4072 Haverford road.
    Charles M. Morell, Fifty-second and Paschall streets, Hestonville.
    Thomas L. Marshall, Wm. Penn Hotel, No. 3817 Market.
25. S. W. Lentz, No. 2768 Frankford road.
    Robert M. Cave, Clearfield and Frankford road.
    Thos. H. Neild, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, Bridesburg.
26. James Davenport, Sr., No. 1505 Ellsworth street.
    Samuel Begley, Thirteenth and Federal streets.
    Joseph A. Mathews, No. 1120 S. Twentieth street.
27. Joseph R. Glascoe, Toll-gate, Paschalville.
    Alderman T. Randall, No. 2920 Market street.
    George Blankley, No. 3956 Market street.
28. John H. R. Story, Twenty-ninth and Fletcher.
    William A. Dubarry, Gross' Hotel, Broad street and Montgomery avenue.
    John W. White, Brown's Hotel, Broad and Westmoreland.
    Alderman C. R. Sorber, No. 331 Ridge avenue.

WHISKY.

State Officers in Trouble.

Inspector Charles C. Overbeck and Deputies William Kneass and George T. Perry were arraigned before Alderman McColgan at noon yesterday, charged, on the oath of Joseph F. Sinnott, with conspiring together with persons unknown, under cover of their offices as inspectors and deputy inspectors of domestic distilled spirits, to extort money wrongfully and illegally from the makers and venders of domestic distilled spirits, and to oppress, vex, and harass them in their business. Also, with misdemeanor in office in marking domestic distilled spirits as inspected which they well knew were not inspected, and charging and collecting the inspector's fees thereon, and in using their office as inspectors for the purpose of extortion and for their own private gains outside of the fees allowed by law. Defendants waived a hearing, and entered bail in the sum of $1500 each for their appearance at court.

A NUISANCE.—Persons who have frequently passed over Chesnut Street Bridge during the last year have no doubt noticed, and will remember, the fact that on the wharves immediately adjoining the bridge large piles of horse manure were thrown early in the fall of 1868, and have since lain there exposed to every change of weather, and creating a most unpleasant and unhealthy stench. The amount has been changed at different times, and the pile has been several times stirred and worked over, to its greatly increased value, but also to its greatly increased disagreeableness. The atmosphere has at times been almost unendurable on the bridge, and quite perceptibly tainted at a distance of two squares east or west, according to the wind, so that the residents of West Philadelphia have been much annoyed, and visitors to that portion of the city often much disgusted.

To a statement of these facts the Board of Health, or rather its officer, replied that "manure, in itself, is not considered a nuisance" (or words to this effect), and that Councils "have granted the use of these wharves for this business." In other words, though the air is filled with the foulest gases from decaying and decayed manure; though many of the citizens of two whole wards are compelled to pass through this atmosphere, or else to go far out of the way; and though nine-tenths of the strangers who visit our city from the North and West are brought to the hotels over this bridge; in spite of these things the Board of Health, charged with abating all nuisances, is powerless to abate this.

Manifestly, it should be attended to. If the Health Officer is powerless, the Councilmen of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards have the chance to remedy the evil and win the gratitude of the people who hoped to find health and pure air in return for the distance travelled every day in going to and from business. Should the abuse continue, our city will only the longer be disgraced. The Board of Health and our Councilmen should look to this matter.

THE POPULATION OF WEST CHESTER.—The census returns from West Chester show that that borough has now a white population of 4708 and a colored population of 903. In 1860 the whites numbered 4196 and the colored 561, thus showing an increase since that time of 512 whites and 342 colored. The present white population consists of 2024 males and 2686 females, and the colored of 395 males and 508 females. This is an increase of 12 per cent. on the white and 60 per cent. on the colored population for the ten years. There are 577 persons of foreign birth in the borough, and these consist of 255 males and 322 females. There are 1103 dwellings and 1105 families, with an average of five persons to a family.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held on Tuesday last, it was determined to commence the erection of the new buildings in the Twenty-seventh ward early next spring. The plans submitted by Professor Richards, of the University Faculty, who is instructor of drawing, have been adopted. It is designed to erect four buildings at once on the ten acres, which will be architectural ornaments to the city, and which will probably be completed within two years.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.—Mrs. Catharine Drexel, the widow of the late lamented Francis M. Drexel, the founder of the well-known banking house, died last evening at her residence, No. 1900 Rittenhouse Square. The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her death will be lamented by a very large circle of friends who were endeared by her many virtues.

AN IMPOSTOR.—Last week a man named John Carr, *alias* George Bowers, went into Baldwin's Locomotive Works, and personating one of the workmen, drew $11 pay. Yesterday Carr tried the same dodge, but was caught at it. He was handed over to a policeman, and Alderman Massey committed him in default of $600 bail.

THEFT OF MONEY.—Mary Gilroy was taken into custody yesterday by Policeman Brady, of the Seventh district, upon the charge of the larceny of a pocket-book containing $36 from a house at Front and Coates streets. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Cahill, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Hugh Murdock was arrested by Officer Harra, of the Seventeenth police district, yesterday, for cruelty to a horse which he was driving. The allegation is that the animal was covered with sores, lame, and without shoes. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Cahill and was held in $600 bail to answer.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of a real estate sale by Thomas & Sons on Tuesday, October 4, and also of another on Tuesday, October 18, when valuable properties will be disposed of.

THE GOLD BILL SIGNED.—Mayor Fox has signed the bill which provides that the interest and principal of the loans contracted prior to 1862 shall be paid in gold.

SEVERELY BEATEN.—About 11 o'clock last night Addis Hayes, a member of the Fairmount Engine Co., found his way into a tavern at Broad and Olive streets, where he was set upon and severely beaten by two parties on the premises. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the assailants.

FAST DRIVING.—Alfred Farrington was arrested at Second and Brown streets yesterday for fast driving, and was held in $500 bail by Alderman Cahill.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅞	11·06 A. M.	113⅞
10·15 "	113⅞	11·10 "	113⅞
11·15 "	113⅞	11·25 "	113⅞
10·55 "	113⅞	12·09 P. M.	113⅞

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

GLASGOW, Sept. 22.—Steamships India and Britannia, from New York for this port, were signalled off Moville last evening.

Steamship Ottawa, from Quebec for this port, arrived at Moville to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Steamship France, from New York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.
Str Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. bark Leopard, Mathiesen, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Morancy, Hill, Boston, Reppliter, Gordon & Co.
Schr Richd Peterson, English, Cambridgep't, do.
Schr Emily and Jenny, Hewitt, Boston, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Hol. bark Enterprise, Mulder, 38 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. and gin to L. Westergaard & Co. 5th inst., between Cape Sable and George's Banks, experienced a severe gale from N. to N. W. 6th inst., on George's Banks, saw part of a vessel's boat, painted green, a green water-cask, a bowsprit painted white and black, and other wrecked stuff, supposed to belong to a three-masted schr.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Savin, 49 days from Gefle, with bar and scrap iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Josie A. Devereux, Clark, 47 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Henry A. Taber, Bowman, from New Bedford, with box boards to Rice & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. & H. Bloxom, Morris, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 3 days from Draworidge, Del., with charcoal to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Alfred E. Smyrk, Applegate, from Washington, D. C., with old iron to Purves & Son.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, fm Provincetown, with fish

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Plymouth, with merchandise.

Schr Eugene, Hawes, from Wellfleet, with mdse.
Schr Belle Conway, Kinner, from Richmond.
Schr E. R. Graham, Smith, from Milton, Mass.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Norwich.
Schr J. N. Huddell, Cramer, from Boston.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Jeffries, do.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, do.
Schr Annie E. Weeks, Marks, do.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, do.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Salem.
Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, from Dorchester.
Schr Mary Ellen, Thurber, from Fire Island.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Minnesota, Whineray, for Liverpool, and Iowa, Ovenstone, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Idaho, Price, from Liverpool Sept. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with 762 passengers, arrived at New York yesterday.

Sp. steamer Castilla, Brunad, from Havana, with 35 passengers, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Huntsville, Crowell, and San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah; and El Cid, Nickerson, fm Wilmington, N. C., arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. brig Alva, hence for St. John, N. B, was spoken 20th inst., lat. 40 10, long. 71 20, and reports:—Had fine weather up to the 18th, when had a heavy gale, which turned to a hurricane; shipped a heavy sea, which stove the cabin; lost all ship's stores and nautical instruments, and everything out of the cabin; shifted cargo; leaking very badly; will try to get to the nearest port for repairs; all hands well, but nearly exhausted from pumping. Was supplied with provisions by the pilot-boat James Avery, by whom she was spoken.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, September 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 22 thstu 3*

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.
Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
9 22 ths1st
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

London and Paris.

Communication Re-established.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission.

'Old Ben Wade's" Chances.

President Gr t's Movements.

Important Naval Orders

The South Atlantic Fleet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Communication Between London and Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A line of communication between London and Paris has been reopened.

A despatch from Berlin repeats the news that a constitution is preparing for the security of German unity.

Emperor of Germany.

Herr Delbruck is arranging the formalities for proclaiming Frederick William Emperor of Germany.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The bank statement to be made to-day will be very favorable. It is expected that the increase of specie for the past six days will exceed that of any corresponding period for two years. Money is easy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The South Atlantic Fleet.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department has a letter from Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, announcing the arrival of United States Minister Stephens in the Wasp.

Mr. Stephens is Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. He was to proceed at once to Ascension.

President Grant

will leave Long Branch on Monday next and proceed to New England, where he will put two of his children to school. He will then return to Long Branch, pack his trunks, and be in Washington on the following Friday with his family, to remain for the winter.

Ben Wade and the English Mission.

It is now stated that the appointment of a Minister to England will not be announced until the return of the President. The impression seems to gain ground that old Ben Wade is the Western man upon whom the President has fixed to represent us at the Court of St. James. Wade is now here, but professes to know nothing at all about the matter.

General Dent, in conversation to-day, said the President might make a worse appointment than Mr. Wade.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Captain Egbert Thompson has been ordered to command the Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois.

First Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap is ordered to duty at New Orleans, relieving First Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, who awaits orders.

Commander Thomas S. Phelps is detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Captain W. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster United States army, has resigned.

Captain A. R. Ettinger, and First Lieutenants William W. Mitchell and Edward S. Simons are honorably discharged.

Captain William P. Wilson is relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and placed on waiting orders.

FROM THE WEST.

Speech by Mr. Colfax.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Vice-President Colfax addressed a large audience yesterday at Rushville, and last night at Connorsville.

A Steamer Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—The steamer Edinburgh, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, struck a snag at Island No. 40 last night and sunk in nine feet of water. The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, took off the passengers and live stock, and brought them here. The captain came down and secured the wrecker Eckert to raise her, which he thinks can easily be done.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for the first fifteen days of September were $423,335. The present traffic and travel justify an estimate for the full month of nearly $850,000, which will be the largest monthly earnings since the road was finished.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Stocks quiet. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113⅝; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do., 112¼; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 111; 10-40s, 106⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90¼; Canton, 63; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96⅝; Adams Express, 65; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 115¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅞.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull; sales 650 bales middling uplands at 18¼c.; middling Orleans at 18¾c. Flour is without decided change; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat firm for winter and heavy for spring; sales 56,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·15@1·16; winter red Western at $1·33@1·36. Corn dull; sales 33,000 bushels mixed Western at 90c. Oats quiet; sales 28,000 bushels Ohio at 54@57c.; Western at 52@54c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $25·50; prime, $23@24·50. Lard quiet; steam, 15@16c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky dull at 90½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and nominally 18c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·50; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·25@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat steady, with a good demand; choice Maryland red, $1·55@1·65; prime do., $1·35@1·50; common, $1·10@1·25; white wheat, $1·40@1·65; winter red Western, $1·32@1·35. Corn—White, 97c.@$1·02; yellow, 95c. Oats dull at 47@49c. Rye, 70@90c. Mess Pork quiet at $28. Bacon and Lard unchanged. Whisky less firm at 91@92c.

—They are having prize fights in St. Louis, and the police don't care.

—Petersburg has had her first mixed jury of whites and blacks. The Old Dominion is becoming reconstructed.

FOURTH EDITION

What Prussia Demands.

Severity of the Requisitions.

Can Paris be Defended?

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Pittsburg Highway Robbery.

Swift and Severe Punishment

Last Week's Customs Receipts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *German Official Gazette*, a new journal published at Hagenau, in the Department of Bas Rhine, Alsace, refers in its first number to the proposed incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany. It says these provinces are already Teutonic in language, politics, manners, and ideas, and they will be only too happy to separate from infidel, socialistic France.

Railways Cut Near Tours.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—The Prussians have cut the Orleans Railway and now occupy several points along the line. Traffic on this road now stops at Blois. The Prussians menace Orleans.

Arab Revolt.

A general revolt of Arabs has occurred at Algeria, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique have consequently been sent back from Marseilles.

The bronze statuary in Paris has been melted up to supply the besieged with cannon.

M. de la Guerroniere has been arrested and sent to prison at St. Pierre, near Marseilles.

The German Demands.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—German military authorities demand Alsace and Lorraine, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and also urge the occupation of Luxembourg; the giving of French Flanders to Belgium, and of Savoy to Switzerland, and of Nice and Corsica to Italy. They will not submit in any way to the interference of neutrals.

A British Diplomatist.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—A British diplomatist arrived here yesterday *en route* for the headquarters of the King of Prussia on an important mission connected with peace negotiations.

Activity in France.

TOURS, Sept. 22.—Nothing definite has been received from Paris to-day. There is great activity among the troops here, and many are leaving with all possible haste.

The Government Delegates.

It is reported that the Governmental delegates will also leave. Hundreds of persons have arrived here from Blois, who left there because of a fear that the Prussians would soon enter.

The railroad service is still irregular.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following are the custom receipts for the week ending September 17, 1870:—From New York, $3,234,312; Boston, $505.20; Philadelphia, $182,436; Baltimore, $250,707; San Francisco, ending August 20, $203,895; New Orleans, August 20 to August 27, $125,911. Total, $4,501,831.

Personal.

General Babcock, one of the President's secretaries, has returned to Washington.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, arrived this morning.

FROM THE STATE.

Swift and Righteous Punishment.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—Cyrus Adams, who knocked down and robbed the paymaster of Shoenberger's mill of eleven thousand dollars yesterday afternoon, was tried to-day and sentenced to twenty-four years imprisonment by Judge Stowe. The prisoner shot twice at the policeman who arrested him, which increased the punishment. He will be in the Penitentiary within twenty four hours after committing the robbery.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE ON THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Economist* believes it to be certain that if there should be a sudden peace, and if any government were established in Paris in which Europe felt tolerable confidence, much money would leave London, and what remained would rise in value. And this for several reasons:—

First. As it is, money would go to Paris according to all common exchange caluclations; but in fact it does not go because the ordinary basis of those calculations is at an end. Those calculations universally assume that there is no danger from war or civil commotion to the transit of bullion. And just now there is extreme danger. But if the war and commotion should cease, this exceptional variation would be at an end, and money would flow from us as usual.

Second. There is a considerable sum of money (though how large no one knows) sent here for security, because of the war and because of the revolution in France. If, therefore, the war should on a sudden cease, and if a fairly strong government should arise in Paris, the reason why this money was sent here would be over, and in a little while it would be sure to leave us.

Third. We have been buying goods in France, incited more or less by the low prices there consequent on the war. Some of the purchase-money is now left here for safe custody, but all would go at once if France became as safe as usual, or at all like it. Lastly, as soon as the war is over, France certainly, and perhaps Germany also, must begin to borrow largely.

FEARS THAT PARIS MAY BE BURNED.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"There is some reason to fear that Paris may be burned down by the besieged even if she escapes the besiegers. There are in that city vast stores of petroleum, alcohol, and other combustible agents to be used in its defense. These stores are at present covered with a thick layer of earth, which might be a sufficient protection under ordinary circumstances, but to say nothing of the possibility of a shell penetrating this covering, the danger must be extreme of a general explosion when we take into account the recklessness of desperate men who, in their eagerness to utilize every means at their disposal for the destruction of the enemy, are not likely to be careful as to the safety either of themselves or the city they are defending. Perhaps, as regards destruction of property, the hideous waste of war has never in the world's history been more forcibly illustrated than in the mere possibility at present existing of Paris being laid in ruins."

THE REVOLUTION.

The *Saturday Review* says that when the Empire had been struck with sudden paralysis it could, in the first instance, have no successor but a Republic. The popular instinct feels an inevitable attraction toward that form of government which is most unlike the one which has been disgraced; and though republicanism of the French type is sometimes hardly distinguishable from despotism, the resemblances lie deep down, while the distinctions are all on the surface. Nor can any one who desires to see a constitutional monarchy established in France regret that the experiment should not have been tried at this juncture. The first requisite of stable government in France is that the real forces of the country should be left to find their natural level. In 1851 this salutary process was interrupted by the personal and dynastic ambition of the late Emperor.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Bremen Steamship Line.

Latest Cable Quotations.

Virginia Republican Convention.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Virginia Republican Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—The Republican State Convention met this morning, one hundred and fifty delegates present, representing every county in the State except two. John A. Harman, of Augusta county, was chosen President.

The Republican Congressional nominating Convention of the First District yesterday nominated Dr. Norton (colored) for Congress. The white members of the Convention then withdrew and nominated Dr. W. Douglas (white). The contending parties agreed to-day to submit their differences to the National Executive Committee for arbitration.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Bremen Steamships.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The New York agents of the Bremen steamship line yesterday afternoon received a cable telegram from Bremen directing the steamers Hermann and Frankfort to be got ready for sea without delay. It is expected that the Bremen will sail on Saturday next.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 22.—Henry Ryder's oil works, on North Water street, were burned last night. Loss, $4000; half insured.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account. American securities firm. Bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks quiet. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—5 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 9⅛d.; Orleans, 9¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

THE IMPERIAL EXILE.

The Emperor and his Family—Eugenie Loth to Abdicate—Napoleon Phlegmatic and Resigned.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives some interesting particulars respecting the flight of the imperial family:—

The members of the Imperial Family were not all equally happy in the manner of their exit. Princess Mathilde was arrested on Sunday afternoon at Puys, near Dieppe, and her luggage, amounting to no less than 62 packages, was also taken into custody. Prince Napoleon, whose return from Italy was lately announced as imminent, has probably changed his mind, and will remain at Turin or Moncalleri. Princess Clotilde nobody has seemed disposed to molest. She has always been exemplary in her